

The Health of Luton

1970



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH OF LUTON
1970

R. M. DYKES
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.



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COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEES

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Mayor

ALDERMAN J. HILLIER, J.P.

Chairman

ALDERMAN R. V. WHITLOCK

Alderman Mrs. B. ANDREWS, O.B.E.	Councillor Mrs. B. McCONACHIE
Alderman S. W. R. HARRIS, M.C.	Councillor J. J. O'DONNELL
Councillor Mrs. M. E. DODD	Councillor G. PAYNE
Councillor H. C. KING	Councillor A. G. SPEAKMAN
Councillor Mrs. B. M. WHITLOCK	

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Alderman S. W. R. HARRIS	Councillor Mrs. M. E. DODD
Alderman R. V. WHITLOCK	Councillor J. J. O'DONNELL
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EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman

COUNCILLOR H. J. THOMPSON

Alderman G. R. D. FARR	Councillor V. G. DUNINGTON
Alderman H. C. LAWRENCE	Councillor B. L. EWER
Councillor Mrs. M. E. DODD	Councillor H. C. KING

Co-opted

Mrs. K. M. MILNER, C.B.E.

Mr. S. H. PORTER

PRINCIPAL STAFF OF THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

MEDICAL STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer	R. M. DYKES, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	G. A. ROBERTS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer (part-time) ...	SARASWATI SMITH, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.
Departmental Medical Officer	MUNZOOR KHAN, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.
Consultant Advisers—	
Chest Diseases	J. BRIAN SHAW, M.D., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Geriatrics	J. C. FIRTH, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., M.B.
Mental Health	L. G. NICOL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. D.P.H.
Sessional Medical Officers	SUSAN CAMPBELL, M.B., B.S. MARY D. CLARKE, M.B., B.S. DIANA J. COLLINS, M.B., B.CH. ANNA R. DAINY, M.B., CH.B. ANTHEA KELSEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ANNE E. ROBINSON, M.B., B.S. A. R. THOMPSON, M.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. A. WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	E. A. BUTTERWORTH, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	P. TIMMIS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Principal School Dental Officer ...	J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., R.C.S. ENG.
Dental Surgeons	MISS DAPHNE BADHAM, L.D.S., R.C.S. R. NEWTON, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.
Sessional Dental Surgeon (Orthodontics)	M. H. ROBINSON, L.D.S.
Dental Auxiliary	MRS. MAVIS CROYDON
Dental Anaesthetists	P. J. W. HOWES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A. A. L. ANHAL, M.B.B.S., D.R.O.C.G., D.A.
Orthoptist	Post Vacant
Psychiatrist	R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.CH., D.P.M.
Senior Social Worker Child Guidance ...	MISS ANN SHEARD, CERT. SOC., STUDIES (EDIN.) CERT. APP. SOC. STUDIES (L.S.E.)
Senior Educational Psychologist ...	MRS. B. GASKIN, B.A., B.COMM., DIP.ED., M.ED.
Educational Psychologist	MRS. MARION LINDSAY, B.A., DIP.ED.
Assistant Educational Psychologist ...	MRS. ANNE SPURGEON, B.SC., M.B.P.S.
Physiotherapist	H. J. GODFREY, M.C.S.P.
Speech Therapists (part-time)	MRS. PAMELA HEDGER, L.C.S.T. MRS. PAMELA HALL, L.C.S.T.
Chiropodists (part-time)	A. SHEPHERDSON, M.CH.S., S.R.CH. MRS. JULIE WINDER, S.R.CH.

NURSING STAFF

Chief Nursing Officer	...	...	...	MRS. IRENE O. FURSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.
Nursing Officers	...	...	...	MISS MARGARET RICHARDSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V. MRS. NURBANU KHANDWALA, S.R.N., S.C.M., CERT. H.V.

DAY NURSERIES

Day Nursery Matrons	MRS. PATRICIA A. BALDWIN, S.R.N., N.N.E.B. MRS. MARY MARTIN, N.N.E.B. MRS. KATHLEEN G. PAYNE, CERT. C.T.C.
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HOME HELP SERVICE

Home Help Organiser	MISS VALERIE M. ATKINSON
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WELFARE SERVICES

Welfare Services Officer	F. CHARLESWORTH
Deputy Welfare Services Officer			...	J. MARSDEN
Assistant Welfare Services Officer			...	A. E. NWOSU
Assistant Welfare Services Officer			...	A. A. MARTIN
Occupational Services General Manager				A. KEMPTON
Manager, Occupational Centre	...		...	H. FOUNTAIN
Workshop Manager, Adult Training Centre	...	...	...	J. POUND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector	...			G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	...			R. LORD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Specialist Inspectors:				
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	G. BROWNE, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing	...	...	...	S. G. COCKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	S. SUMMERSON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Abattoir Manager	...	...	...	F. MASON, M.A.P.H.I., M.I.M., M.A.M.I.
Multiple Occupation	J. EAST, M.A.P.H.I.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer	M. CLARK
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ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Senior Administrative Officer		H. TOWLE
Assistant Administrative Officer			...	M. L. JONES, A.C.I.S.
Administrative Assistant		...	...	J. W. A. LINDLEY
Administrative Assistant (School Health)				MRS. JOYCE BROWNE



COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON
 MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH R. M. DYKES, M.A.
 M.D., D.P.H.
 38/40 BUTE STREET
 LUTON
 Telephone 31291

May 1971

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
 Councillors of the County Borough of Luton

Ladies and Gentlemen,

An Annual Report is essentially a compilation of facts and figures and, for the ordinary reader, it usually provides very dull reading. But a close study of some of the statistics can be rewarding, and interpreting them can even become interesting. Looking first at the birth rate we find that the high peak of the birth rate was reached in Luton in 1964. Since then the rate has fallen steadily until, in 1970, it reached its lowest figure since 1958. A falling birth rate over this period has, of course, been a national trend, but the figures show that the rate in Luton has been consistently higher than that for England and Wales. The reason for this is because Luton has a relatively young population with a high proportion of women of child bearing age. It is difficult, however, to give a reason for the gradual fall in the birth rate that has occurred since 1964. Indeed one would have expected that the "bulge" in the birth rate of the immediate post-war years would have been reflected by a corresponding "bulge" in the early 1970s. But although the total number of births has been falling the statistics show that the number of hospital births in Luton has been steadily rising, so that by the year 1970 the proportion of hospital confinements (71·6%) is the highest that has been attained since the inception of the National Health Service in 1947. A still closer study of the figures reveals that 82% of women having their first babies were confined in hospital and that 96% of mothers had their fifth or subsequent babies in hospital. Of course, the ideal is to be able to offer hospital confinement to every mother who wishes it, and although this ideal has not yet been attained it can at least be said that hospital confinement in Luton is available to every mother who needs it. The truth of this is supported by the statistics relating to premature births and stillbirths. Here we find that 92% of the births under 5½ lbs. weight took place in hospital and that of the 26 babies whose birth weight was under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. only one was born at home. Finally, all but four of the mothers whose babies were stillborn were confined in hospital. There is, therefore, little doubt that the system of selection of cases for hospital confinement on medical and social grounds, the arrangements for planned early discharge from hospital of mothers who are able to be looked after in their own homes, the exchange of information between hospital and local authority and the co-operation of medical and nursing personnel all combine to provide a first class midwifery service in Luton of which we have every reason to be proud.

Whilst no specific reason can be given for the continuing decline in the birth rate, one contributory factor could be the recent development of the family planning service; but it is very doubtful whether its effect could be other than marginal. After all, this Council has provided a family planning service for upwards of thirty years. It is true, however, that until a few years ago it was essentially for women recommended on unspecified medical grounds and that more recently the service was extended to include recommendations on social grounds. But a study of the statistics shows how few cases are really dealt with at local authority clinics. Thus, for example, although 244 clinic sessions were held in 1970 only 734 women attended for the first time—an average of only three new consultations per clinic. Clinic sessions are almost wholly taken up with second and subsequent visits. The shorter the interval between subsequent visits the greater the case load becomes and consequently the fewer the number of first consultations that can take place. The frequency of subsequent visits is in part determined by the anxiety the patient has about the form of treatment she is receiving. The over publicised and overstated risk of the contraceptive pill has, in the past, contributed much to the anxiety of both patient and practitioner, but the time has now come to dispel these fears. The time has also come to dispel for ever the mystique that has always surrounded family planning. Indeed, one is even tempted to ask if family planning clinics are really necessary, and why it is that birth control supplies and advice are not given through the normal maternity services at maternity and child health clinics. There is no apparent reason why nurses should not be trained to take responsibility for giving family planning advice, reassurance and guidance and thus set the doctors free to concentrate their minds on clinical care and treatment. If this were done a better family planning service could be made available to a greater number of people. Of course, many people seek family planning advice from their own doctor, but the extent of the contribution that family doctors make towards family planning is not known. It may be that the service they give far exceeds that of local authorities or The Family Planning Association.

The statistics relating to infectious diseases are no less interesting. It is an odd circumstance of life that we accept with equanimity the widespread occurrence of an illness over which we have no control—almost as though it were part of our destiny. Yet no sooner do we reach a point where science makes control of an infectious illness possible, than the occurrence of but a few cases is hailed as an epidemic with a breakdown in medical services. So was it with measles. No sooner was measles vaccine introduced in 1968 than the local press began to report outbreaks of the disease. Maybe it was just that measles had suddenly become more conspicuous by its absence. The chart on page 24 is worthy of study. It shows how in the past we could expect around 1,000 to 1,500 cases of measles in the December/January quarter of every other year, and how this cyclical pattern was disrupted by the introduction of measles vaccine. In the December quarter of 1970 just over 300 cases were notified—about one quarter of the number that would have been expected before vaccination began.

An infectious illness that is much less dramatic but equally interesting—if for no other reason than that we don't know how to prevent it—is infective hepatitis. Sixty-seven cases were notified during the year—the highest number for 14 years. In 1955, Dr. Crook, a medical officer on the staff at that time, made a study of infective jaundice on Farley Hill Estate. He reached the conclusion that the number of notified cases represented only about 10%.

of the cases that actually occurred. If this is so then it is possible that there were some 670 cases of infective jaundice in Luton in 1970. Maybe it is significant that 12 of the 67 cases were notified by one medical practitioner.

Over the years the aim of Public Health has been so to improve our environment as to make the occurrence of illness in the community less likely. In the beginning attention was focussed on improving our sanitary environment in order to reduce the incidence of the epidemic infectious diseases, but as the years passed by the concept of environment was broadened to take in our industrial, nutritional and social environment. Today, the most perturbing illness of our social environment is cancer of the lung and bronchus. This form of cancer is essentially a social disease. The immediate cause of cancer of any form is not known: indeed, some forms of cancer might even be caused by a virus. We do know, however, that a circumstance of our social environment that makes cancer of the lung much more likely is the cigarette habit. The evidence that cigarette smoking greatly increases the risk of lung cancer is irrefutable. Doctors have a greater awareness than most other people of the dangers of smoking and it is significant that whilst deaths from lung cancer among men aged 35–64 years are steadily rising they are rapidly falling among male doctors of the same ages. The deaths due to cancer of the lung and bronchus at all ages in Luton over the ten years period 1961–70 are set out on page 22.

The Appendix to the Report contains a contribution from Dr. J. Brian Shaw, Consultant Chest Physician. In his report Dr. Shaw draws attention to the steady increase in number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in the last three consecutive years and the very high proportion occurring amongst Asian born residents. The situation may not be one to justify alarm, but it is in the best interests of community health that Dr. Shaw should draw attention to it. No useful purpose can be served by pretending that the problem is not there.

I have tried to highlight some of the statistics and to explain their significance, but the conscientious reader will find a great deal more in the Report that is equally interesting and informative. I should like to express my gratitude to all the staff in the Department who have assisted in its preparation and compilation.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Social Services Committee for the consideration and courtesy they have extended to me throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,

Medical Officer of Health

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(a) Health Projects

No new health project was completed during the year, although work on the extensions to the Ambulance Station in Leicester Road was completed. The alterations provide for a new lay-out to the Control Room, a larger Duty Room and Lecture Room and improved kitchen facilities. Separate accommodation was also provided for female staff.

(b) Welfare Projects

Similarly no new welfare project was completed during the year, but work was well advanced on the Home for the Elderly Infirm, and the Home for Mentally Handicapped Adults.

The alterations and adaptations to the Home for Mentally Handicapped Children at 111 London Road were completed but too late in the year to enable it to be opened before 1971.

Work was well in hand at the end of the year on the adaptations to the Old Blind Workshops in Leicester Road for use as a Centre for the Physically Handicapped.

The Council also purchased premises at 35 Grange Avenue with a view to their future adaptation as a Short Stay Home for the Elderly.

(c) Future Development

Preliminary sketch plans for the proposed Health Centre to be built in Dunstable Road were submitted for consideration to the Department of Health and Social Security late in the year.

Plans were completed for the Old People's Day Centre and Child Health Clinic to be sited temporarily in the new library premises to be built on the Marsh Farm Estate.

The revised programme of health and welfare projects is now as follows:—

	<i>Health Projects</i>	<i>Welfare Projects</i>
1971-72	Health Centre: Dunstable Road Child Health Clinic: Abbotswood Road	Home for the Elderly, Lewsey Farm Short Stay Home (adaptations) 35 Grange Avenue. Day Centre: Leagrave
1972-73	Day Nursery and Child Health Clinic: Park Town Area	Hostel for Physically Handicapped: Day Centres: Farley Hill Park Town St. Monica's Avenue

1973–74	Health Centre: Marsh Farm Child Health Clinic: Austin Road	Home for the Elderly: The Mount, London Road (replacement)
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Subsequent Years

Ambulance Sub-Depot (Town Centre) Child Health Clinics: Wigmore Lane High Town	Homes for the Elderly: Marsh Farm Wigmore Lane Day Centres: Birdsfoot Lane Wigmore Lane High Town Marsh Farm
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STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1964)	10,695 acres
Population (Census, 1961) (excluding added areas)	131,583
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1970	161,410
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1970	49,886
Rateable value (1st April, 1970)	£10,390,771
Sum represented by Penny Rate	£42,400

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Live Births

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	2,125	1,928	4,053
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	209	192	401
	ALL	...	...	...	2,334	2,120	4,454
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	1,499	1,391	2,890
	Illegitimate	...	..	...	165	143	308
	ALL	...	...	...	1,664	1,534	3,198

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional) 19.8

Illegitimate live births per cent 10%

Still Births

Notified:	Legitimate	...	...	...	33	33	66
	Illegitimate	.	...	...	3	4	7
	ALL	..	..	.	36	37	73
*Registered:	Legitimate	...	...	...	22	28	50
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	3	4
	ALL	...	...	...	23	31	54

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 17.00

Total Live and Still Births (Registered)* 3,252

Infant Deaths

*Registered	Legitimate	...	...	...	32	18	50
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	2	6	8
	ALL	...	...	...	34	24	58

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births 18.1

„ „ „ „ „ Legitimate births 17.0

„ „ „ „ „ Illegitimate 26.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ... 12.0

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first week) per 1,000 related live births ... 12.0

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths during the first week)
per 1,000 total live and still births 28.0

Maternal Deaths (excluding abortion)

Puerperal sepsis Nil

Other Puerperal causes 1

Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births* ... 0.31

					<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Deaths (Registered)	...	...	...	...	735	612	1,347

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 8.3

* Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1970**

(England and Wales, London, 160 Great Towns and 160 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1961-1970

Year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Number	Rate per 1,000 esti- mated Popula- tion	Compara- bility factor	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number		Rate per 1,000 total births	
												Sepsis	Other		Total
1961	132,010	2,739	20.8	0.95	54	19.3	1.28	43	15	58	21.1	—	1	1	0.4
1962	134,820	3,030	22.5	0.95	51	16.6	1.28	47	17	64	21.1	—	1	1	0.3
1963	136,390	3,359	23.1	0.94	52	15.2	1.26	39	17	56	17.3	—	1	1	0.3
1964	147,770	3,602	24.3	0.92	49	13.4	1.31	37	16	53	15.1	—	—	—	—
1965	150,700	3,519	23.3	0.92	44	12.3	1.24	39	21	60	17.0	1	—	1	0.3
1966	152,560	3,494	22.8	0.92	56	15.5	1.26	41	27	68	19.5	—	—	—	—
1967	153,820	3,357	20.85	0.92	53	15.2	1.25	35	17	52	15.5	—	—	—	—
1968	155,390	3,414	22.0	0.92	45	13.0	1.26	48	21	69	20.0	—	1	1	0.29
1969	156,690	3,324	21.2	0.92	38	11.4	1.00	35	15	50	15.04	—	1	1	0.29
1970	161,410	3,198	19.8	0.92	54	17.0	1.25	39	19	58	18.1	—	1	1	0.31

LIVE BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY 1961-1970

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
LIVE BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	*16.0
	LUTON ...	20.8	22.5	23.1	24.3	23.3	22.8	20.05	22.0	21.2	19.8
STILL BIRTHS	Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	19.1	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	14.8	14.0	13.0	*13.0
	LUTON ...	19.3	16.6	15.2	13.5	12.3	15.5	15.25	13.0	11.4	17.0
INFANT MORTALITY	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	21.6	21.7	21.1	19.9	19.0	19.0	18.3	18.0	18.0	*18.0
	LUTON ...	21.1	21.1	17.3	15.1	17.0	19.5	15.49	20.0	15.04	18.1
NEO-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	15.5	15.1	14.2	13.8	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.0
	LUTON ...	14.9	15.5	13.4	10.5	11.1	11.8	10.4	14.06	10.5	12.0
PERI-NATAL DEATHS	Rate per 1,000 live births and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England and Wales	32.2	30.8	29.3	28.2	26.9	26.3	25.4	25.0	23.0	23.0
	LUTON ...	30.5	31.1	27.4	22.2	23.0	25.7	22.6	25.0	19.9	28.0

* Provisional figures

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional				Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	Per Cent of all	District Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	Per Cent of all	
1966	2,155	—	2,155	61.7	1,337	2	1,339	38.3	3,494
1967	2,181	—	2,181	65.1	1,174	2	1,176	34.9	3,357
1968	2,257	—	2,257	66.1	1,157	—	1,157	33.9	3,414
1969	2,310	—	2,310	69.5	1,013	1	1,014	30.5	3,324
1970	2,290	—	2,290	71.6	908	—	908	28.4	3,198

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILL BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause				Maternity Hospital Units	Domiciliary	Total
Maternal toxæmia	...	...	...	2	—	2
Foetal malformation	...	...	...	14	1	15
Complications of labour	...	...	...	4	1	5
Prematurity	...	...	...	1	—	1
Accidental haemorrhage	...	...	...	8	—	8
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	9	1	10
Rhesus incompatibility	...	...	...	—	—	—
Maternal illness	...	...	...	1	—	1
Unknown causes	...	...	...	11	1	12
Total	...	...	...	50	4	54

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	Nil
(ii) Number of cases in which:—		
(a) Vision lost	...	Nil
(b) Vision impaired	...	Nil
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1970

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Other T.B. incl. Late Effects ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—
6. Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	2
7. Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach ...	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	9	8
8. Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	12	9
9. Malignant Neoplasm—Larynx ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm—Lung Bronchus ...	80	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10	26	33	10
11. Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	10	6	6
12. Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Leukaemia ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	66	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	16	2
16. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	15	—	—
17. Diabetes Mellitus ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
19. Anaemias ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Meningitis ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Multiple Sclerosis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
22. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc. ...	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
23. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	—
Carried forward ...	324	—	4	4	1	1	5	1	7	44	91	95	75

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1970 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
Brought forward ...	324	—	4	4	1	1	5	1	7	44	91	95	75
24. Hypertensive Disease ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	1	3	9
25. Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	76	123	105
26. Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	38
27. Cerebrovascular Disease ...	181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	16	48	106
28. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	17	37
29. Influenza ...	9	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	2	3	1	4	4
30. Pneumonia ...	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	67
31. Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	21	17
32. Asthma ...	2	—	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	3
33. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	5
34. Peptic Ulcer ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
35. Appendicitis ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
36. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
37. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	5
38. Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	3	—
39. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
40. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
41. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
42. Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc. ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
43. Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
44. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal Tissue ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Congenital Anomalies ...	14	3	5	8	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
46. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	20	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47. Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	13
49. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	18	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	5	1	1	1
50. All Other Accidents ...	16	—	1	1	2	2	2	3	—	2	2	4	2
51. Suicide & Self-inflicted Injuries ...	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
52. All Other External Causes ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total All Causes ...	1,346	39	19	58	9	8	14	13	22	103	253	368	498

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1970

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All
Vascular Lesions ...	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Congenital Malfor- mations ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
All other Diseases ...	12	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	29
Total ...	19	13	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	5	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	58

**DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1961-1970
FROM CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG OR BRONCHUS**

AGE GROUPS																	
Year		All Ages		15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1961	...	41	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	15	1	15	3	8	—
1962	...	60	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	12	—	26	6	15	4	6	2
1963	...	57	5	—	—	1	—	3	1	10	2	20	1	19	1	4	—
1964	...	47	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	1	16	1	14	—	7	—
1965	...	64	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	3	25	2	22	3	9	—
1966	...	80	5	—	—	—	—	2	2	9	2	28	—	36	—	5	1
1967	...	83	15	—	—	—	—	3	1	17	4	31	8	21	2	11	—
1968	...	69	16	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	2	26	8	27	4	10	1
1969	...	95	21	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	2	42	6	29	8	14	3
1970	...	68	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	24	2	29	4	6	4
TOTAL	...	664	103	1	1	1	—	17	7	85	20	253	35	227	29	80	11
		767		2		1		24		105		288		256		91	

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1970, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	13
Infective Jaundice	1	—	1	4	—	20	18	6	4	7	3	3	—	67
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	32	78	80	94	117	250	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	665
Scarlet Fever	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	1	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
ALL	38	82	85	102	119	277	27	13	6	13	4	4	—	770

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BIENNIAL PERIODICITY OF MEASLES
BY QUARTERS OF YEARS 1960-1970

32-15
1302

NUMBER OF LUTON CHILDREN VACCINATED AGAINST MEASLES

ENGLAND AND WALES
(THOUSANDS)LUTON
(UNITS)

TUBERCULOSIS

Since 1968 there has been a gradual increase in the number of primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis. The total of 72 notified cases in 1970 is the highest recorded in any one year since 1963.

The notification rate in 1970 was 0.4 per thousand of the population compared with that of 0.3 for 1969.

Three deaths were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis, one male and two female.

Sixty-eight patients were removed from the register as "recovered".

Comparative tables are to be found on page 26.

PARTICULARS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1970

Age Periods			Cases Notified				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	...	...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
10 "	...	...	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	...	...	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	...	...	3	3	1	5	—	—	—	—
25 "	...	...	8	6	7	2	—	—	—	—
35 "	...	...	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—
45 "	...	...	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
55 "	...	...	7	3	1	—	—	1	—	—
65+	...	...	6	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
Totals	...	...	50	25	12	11	1	2	—	—

* Includes three re-notifications

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths:—

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1966	66	15	4	—
1967	23	15	3	1
1968	52*	17	3	—
1969	63*	21	4	—
1970	75*	23	3	—

* Includes re-notifications

The following table shows the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1970, together with the numbers added to the register and those removed during the year.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	300	147	16	71
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	48	24	12	11
No. of cases transferred from other districts	12	3	—	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	2	1	—	—
	362	175	28	82
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having:—				
(a) recovered	33	35	3	5
(b) removed from the district	14	7	1	2
(c) died from Tuberculosis	1	2	—	—
(d) died from other causes	4	—	1	1
(e) lost sight of	13	4	4	3
(f) other causes	3	—	—	—
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	294	127	19	71

The total of 421 respiratory cases on the register at 31st December, 1970, shows a decrease of 26 over the previous year and represents a prevalence rate of 2.6 per 1,000 of the population.

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications 13

Identified Agents:

Salmonella Typhi-mirium 10

Unknown Causes 3

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47

Removal to suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

It was necessary on two occasions during the year to invoke the powers contained in the National Assistance Acts relating to the removal to hospital of persons in need of care and attention.

The first case was a man aged 75 years living alone and in insanitary conditions in a caravan. He was not receiving proper care and attention and there was considerable risk from hypothermia. The man died nine days after admission to hospital.

The second case was a female of 70 years. She had been confined to her room for a year which was insanitary and without any form of heating. The bed consisted of an old mattress, a pillow without pillow case, and sheets. She was covered with only old and thin blankets. The woman was incontinent and had been refusing food for several days. Weather conditions were very severe at the time and there was a grave risk of hypothermia.

Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

Arrangements were made for the burial of ten persons in accordance with the powers conferred under this Section.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Although the Department was without the services of a Health Education Officer throughout the year, courses of lectures on various aspects of health and hygiene were given by Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors, whilst the special series of lectures on mothercraft, including instruction in relaxation for expectant mothers, was continued at five of the Council's purpose built Child Health Clinics.

The exhibition of posters and distribution of leaflets and other health education material continued as a routine measure.

**PERSONAL
HEALTH
SERVICES**

NATIONAL
HEALTH
SERVICE
ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Child Health Clinics

There was a decrease of 3·6% in the recorded attendances at the Child Health Clinics. This partly reflects the falling birth-rate. It is also due in part to the fact that mothers are now encouraged to weigh their baby themselves and unless they have a consultation with the medical officer or health visitor, their attendance at the clinic is not recorded. Nevertheless, the average attendance of 44 per session can be considered satisfactory.

Two thousand five hundred and eighty-one (80%) of all children born during 1970 were brought to a clinic by their parents during the year.

The fifteen Child Health Clinics provide twenty-four half-day sessions weekly. All day sessions are held at nine of the Clinics every week, and at the remaining six a weekly half-day session is held.

Year	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of sessions ...	1,138	1,227	1,226	1,244	1,226	1,225
Total attendances ...	51,441	53,629	56,771	57,335	56,416	54,380
Average attendances	45	44	46	46	46	44

Immunisations are carried out at all Clinics and during 1970 over 2,900 children were immunised at the child health clinics against diphtheria and poliomyelitis.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT CHILD HEALTH CLINICS, DURING THE YEAR 1970

Clinic	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 year		1-5 years		Under 1 year	1-5 years
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.		
Beechwood ...	100	168	1,330	56	1,065	44	91
Castle Street ...	52	117	810	9	939	54	26
Dallow Road ...	100	381	2,187	41	1,536	100	74
Farley Hill ...	104	87	1,047	14	850	59	21
Gooseberry Hill	104	190	2,360	151	3,227	141	146
High St. Leagrave	102	201	1,893	74	3,520	71	180
Marsh Rd. „	51	163	1,586	113	3,224	46	119
Lewsey Farm ...	104	176	1,314	299	2,883	102	173
Limbury ...	100	203	1,639	28	2,485	155	84
Park Street ...	50	51	481	9	421	36	7
Round Green ...	52	157	1,344	12	1,611	131	41
St. Anne's ...	48	98	1,156	9	1,550	124	27
Stopsley ...	104	199	1,825	30	2,076	50	102
Sundon Park ...	104	282	2,199	169	2,515	110	114
Vauxhall Park ...	50	108	1,017	10	685	53	63
Total ...	1,225	2,581	22,188	1,024	28,587	1,276	1,268

(b) **Toddlers' Clinics**

Parents are specially invited to bring their children to the clinic when they attain their third birthday. The purpose is to enable the medical officer to see each child before it reaches school age in order that arrangements can be made for any defects found to be referred for treatment.

Of the 1,876 invitations sent out during 1970, 732 (39·02%) of the children attended.

(c) **Family Planning Clinics**

(i) *Local Health Authority*

In accordance with the powers contained in the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, free advice on contraception is now available at local health authority clinics for persons both on social and medical grounds.

Supplies and medical appliances are made available free of charge to patients attending for medical reasons.

Sessions increased from 197 to 244 and attendances from 4,215 to 4,536, an average attendance of approximately 19 per session.

Clinics are now held as follows:—

Beechwood	...	...	...	...	Weekly
Stopsley Clinic	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Gooseberry Hill	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly
High Street, Leagrave	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Lewsey Farm	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly
Sundon Park	...	...	...	...	Fortnightly

The following summary shows the details of attendances at clinics for advice, examination and prescription.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases First Attendance	Old Cases First Attendance this year	Subsequent Attendances this year (Consultations)	Total Attendances (Consultations)
Beechwood ...	50	169	352	591	1,112
Stopsley ...	33	88	211	284	583
Gooseberry Hill	48	108	185	430	723
Sundon Park ...	40	165	116	378	659
High St., Leagrave	34	134	212	505	851
Lewsey Farm ...	35	63	194	383	640
Farley Hill ...	4	7	—	11	18
Totals ...	244	734	1,270	2,582	4,586

An Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device Clinic was held weekly throughout the year, alternating between the Central Clinic at Dallow Road and the Child Health Clinic at High Street, Legrave. Details of attendance during 1970 are set out below.

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases First Attendance	Old Cases First Attendance this Year	Subsequent Attendances this Year (Consultations)	Total Attendances (Consultations)
High St., Legrave	25	120	126	176	422
Dallow Road ...	25	141	15	345	501
Totals ...	50	261	141	521	923

(ii) *Family Planning Association*

The Council made available two additional evening clinic sessions per month, rent free, at Beechwood Health Clinic. The Association now hold ten evening sessions per month at this clinic.

A total of 881 patients attended the Family Planning Association Clinic as follows:—

No. of Sessions	New Cases First Attendance	Old Cases First Attendance this Year	Subsequent Attendances this Year (Consultations)	Total Attendances (Consultations)
280	446	435	2,025	2,906

(d) **Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics**

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions.

Orthopaedic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of New Cases	4	33	37
No. of first attendances	2	31	33
No. of subsequent attendances	1	16	17
Total attendances	7	80	87

Disposal

No. of cases referred for exercises	1
No. of cases referred for appliances	—
No. of cases referred for X-ray examination	3
No. of cases referred for admission to hospital	2
No. of cases discharged	19

Ophthalmic Clinic	Under 1 year	1-5 years	Total
No. of new cases	11	88	99
No. of first attendances	—	195	195
No. of subsequent attendances	1	56	57
Total attendances	12	339	351
	Errors of Refraction and Squint	Other diseases or defects	Prescription for Spectacles
No. of new cases	93	6	22
No. of first attendances	195	—	12
No. of subsequent attendances	56	1	4

Four children were referred to hospital for advice or treatment.

(e) Dental Clinic

Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age continue to attend the ordinary School Clinic sessions for treatment.

During the year a total of 242 patients were seen as follows:—

	No. examined	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed	Treatment Provided					
				Scaling	Fillings	Extractions	Genl. Anaes.	Dentures	Radio-graphy
Expectant and nursing mothers	9	9	8	4	36	10	—	—	4
Children under five ...	233	200	144	15	391	191	98	—	1

(f) Audiology Clinic

	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
No. of new cases	1	11	12
No. of first attendances in year	1	10	11
No. of subsequent attendances	—	12	12
Total ...	2	33	35

Five children were recommended to have hearing aids.

(g) Speech Therapy

Seventy-six pre-school children made a total of 298 attendances for speech therapy. Forty-eight of the children attended for assessment and the remainder for treatment.

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less		Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.		Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.		Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.		Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.		All		Total
	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	D	H	
Number	—	4	1	21	3	37	3	53	13	110	20	225	245
Number surviving after 24 hours ...	—	1	—	15	3	34	3	51	13	108	19	209	228
Number surviving after 7 days ...	—	—	—	11	3	31	3	47	13	107	19	196	215
Number surviving at 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	10	3	31	3	47	13	107	19	195	214

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers

D—Domiciliary. H—Hospital.

(i) Incidence of Congenital Malformations

In accordance with the requirements of the Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health and Social Security information is supplied to the General Register Office concerning congenital defects apparent at birth.

A summary and analysis of the notifications received during 1970 are given below:—

Summary of Notifications

Number of notifications received during year	...	...	...	...	40
Number of live births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	27
Number of still births included in (i) above	...	...	...	...	13
Total number of malformations notified as apparent at birth	...	...	...	...	63
Number of children with multiple abnormalities	...	...	...	...	14

Analysis of Malformation Notified

Code	Defect	Cases	Code	Defect	Cases
0	<i>Central nervous system</i> ·1 Anencephalus ·4 Hydrocephalus ·5 Microcephalus ·6 Other specified malformations of brain or spinal cord ·8 Spina Bifida	10 5 1 1 7	6	<i>Limbs</i> ·0 Polydactyly ·1 Syndactyly ·3 Reduction deformity leg or foot ·5 Talipes ·8 Other specified malformations of leg or pelvis ·9 Unspecified limb malformations	2 2 1 5 1 1
1	<i>Eye and ear</i> ·6 Unspecified malformations of ear	1	7	<i>Other parts of musculo-skeletal system</i> ·0 Other malformations of musculo-skeletal system (including congenital hernias except hiatus hernia)	1
2	<i>Alimentary system</i> ·1 Cleft lip ·2 Cleft palate ·4 Tracheo - oesophageal fistula, oesophageal atresia and stenosis ·9 Other specified malformations of alimentary system	4 4 2 1	8	<i>Other systems</i> ·1 Other malformations of face and neck ·9 Exomphalos omphalocele (excluding umbilical hernia)	1 2
4	<i>Respiratory system</i> ·0 Unspecified malformations of respiratory system	1	9	<i>Other malformations</i> ·6 Down's syndrome (Mongolism) ·8 Other specified syndromes ·9 Multiple congenital malformations not specified	3 1 1
5	<i>Urino-genital system</i> ·7 Hypospadias, epispadias ·2 Undescended testicle ·4 Malformations of male external genitalia ·0 Unspecified malformations of urino-genital organs	1 1 1 2			

(j) Day Nurseries

The day nursery service in Luton provides accommodation for 110 children of parents who are unable to arrange proper care and supervision of their children during working hours. In addition a further 15 places have been allocated at each of the Stopsley and Alder Crescent nurseries as Medical Care Units.

Fees for attendance vary between a minimum 1s. 6d. per day per child and a maximum of 30s. per day. The charge is based on assessable income remaining after deductions have been made from the gross weekly income of the parents in respect of rent, rates, mortgage repayments, national insurance and fixed personal allowance. Details of fees charged during 1970 appear on page 39.

(i) *Day Nurseries*

The nurseries at Alder Crescent (exclusive of the Medical Care Unit) and Manor Road each accommodate 50 children and are open Monday to Friday inclusive from 7.30 a.m.–6 p.m. Stopsley Nursery provides a further 25 places, in addition to the 15 places allocated to the Medical Care Unit and the hours of attendance at this nursery are from 8.30 a.m.–5 p.m.

(ii) *Medical Care Units*

The Medical Care Units were established to meet a need for special care for children under the age of 5 years suffering from a physical handicap, or who are mentally or emotionally disturbed or who have a speech or hearing difficulty.

The age range of the children in the Unit is from 3–5 years and they attend Monday to Friday inclusive from 9.30 a.m.–3 p.m. All admissions are dependent upon a recommendation from a local authority medical officer and the maximum period of attendance in the first place is six months. After this time the case is reviewed by the medical officer and if considered beneficial a further period of attendance may be recommended. In order that there should not be any difficulty in obtaining the parents agreement to the admission of a child the normal scale of fees does not apply to the 30 places set aside for medical care and parents are only required to pay the minimum charge of 1s. 6d. per day.

Since the Units admit children from all parts of the town transport is provided without additional charge to the parent. Of the 50 children attending the Units during the year, 12 were suffering from hydrocephalus, 10 had speech difficulties, 15 were mentally handicapped and the remainder were admitted because of emotional disturbance or behaviour problems.

Attendances	Alder Crescent	Manor Road	Stopsley	Medical Care Units
No of children on register 1.1.70 ...	39	46	27	33
No. added to register ...	34	46	28	23
No. removed from register ...	33	45	27	27
No. remaining on register 31.12.70	40	47	28	29
No. of sessions ...	253	255	254	496
Attendances—0-2 years ...	938	1,303	639	—
2-5 years ...	8,246	7,435	7,644	—
Total attendances ...	9,184	8,738	8,283	—
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday) ...	36.2	34.3	32.6	—

The following table shows the reasons for admissions to the nurseries during 1970:—

Categories	No. on Register 1.1.70	No. admitted during 1970	No. on Register 31.12.70
Illness of Parents ...	14	19	13
Debilitated Children ...	1	2	2
Confinement ...	—	2	—
Illegitimacy ...	32	30	36
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	1	1	1
Parents separated ...	58	46	55
Poor financial circumstances ...	4	5	5
Other ...	2	3	3
Medical Care Units ...	33	23	29
Total ...	145	131	144

The following table shows, by categories, the average number of days (Monday to Friday) each child was in the nursery.

Categories	No. of Children	No. of Days	Average number of days
Illness of Parents ...	33	2,739	83
Debilitated Children ...	3	136	45
Confinement ...	2	17	8
Illegitimacy ...	62	5,656	91
Children of Widows/Widowers ...	2	231	115
Parents separated ...	104	10,966	105
Poor financial circumstances ...	9	608	67
Other ...	5	354	71
Medical Care Units ...	56	5,498	98
Total ...	276	26,205	95

The following table shows the fees charged during 1970.

Assessable Income	Charge per day	Alder Crescent and Medical Care Unit		Manor Road		Stopsley and Medical Care Unit		TOTAL	
		Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children	Cases	No. of children
Up to £2 ...	1 6d.	65	80	45	50	55	62	165	192
£2-£3 ...	1 9d.-2 0d.	2	3	8	11	5	7	15	21
£3-£8 ...	2 6d.-7 0d.	10	11	20	22	6	8	36	41
£8-£10 15s. 0d.	7 6d.-12 6d.	6	7	6	8	3	3	15	18
£10 15s. 0d.-£13 5s. 0d.	13 0d.-17 6d.	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2
£13 5s. 0d.-£16	17 6d.-£1 3s.	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2
TOTALS ...	...	85	103	80	92	70	81	235	276

(k) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948

In addition to one private day nursery to take 50 children, a further 94 new registrations of child minders and four new play groups were approved during the year. The registration of one private day nursery, 53 child minders and three play groups were cancelled.

At the end of the year, in addition to the private day nursery registered to receive 50 children, there were 248 child minders registered to receive a total of 509 children and 28 play groups registered to receive a total of 728 children.

The criteria for the registration of child minders were in accordance with the recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular No. 37/68 (day care facilities for children under five).

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

(a) Ante-Natal Clinics

(i) Attendances—1970

Clinic	No. of Sessions	Midwives' Sessions		G.P.'s Consultations		Totals	
		New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.	New Cases	Total Att.
Dallow Road ...	52	158	823	—	—	158	823
Farley Hill ...	52	119	416	—	—	119	416
Stopsley ...	104	178	1,059	346	2,521	524	3,580
Gooseberry Hill ...	104	86	549	152	1,139	238	1,688
High Street, Leagrave ...	50	—	—	130	835	130	835
Beechwood ...	52	44	235	64	278	108	513
Lewsey Farm ...	68	5	35	49	333	54	368
Sundon Park ...	103	152	492	26	1,093	178	1,585
Totals ...	585	742	3,609	767	6,199	1,509	9,808

Of the 1,509 cases booked at Ante-Natal Clinics, 423 were admitted to Hospital, five moved to other areas and five pregnancies terminated during the year.

(ii) *Blood Samples and Haemoglobin Levels (All Clinics)*

Number of blood samples taken for the first time during pregnancy ...	520
Total number of blood samples taken	1,138
Number of blood samples taken where rhesus antibodies detected ...	2
„ „ rhesus positive cases	414
„ „ rhesus negative cases	106
„ „ patients rhesus factor not available	Nil
„ „ W.R. and Kahn positive cases	Nil

The following tables show the distribution of haemoglobin levels in blood samples taken for the first time in pregnancies occurring in 1970. A level below 80% generally indicates some degree of anaemia; 145 or 27.9% fell below this level.

Haemoglobin level	Number of cases
Under 50%	—
50-54%	—
55-59%	—
60-64%	2
65-69%	9
70-74%	30
75-79%	104
80-84%	151
85-89%	135
90-94%	69
95-99%	16
Over 99%	3
Not Stated	1
All Groups	520

Mean Haemoglobin levels related to period of gestation

Period of gestation at first visit week(s)	No. of patients	Mean Hb. level (per cent)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 10.15 g. per 100 m.l. (70%)	Per cent of patients with Hb. level below 8.7 g. per 100 m.l. (60%)
0-12 ...	87	85.15	—	—
13-24 ...	314	83.20	1.59	—
25-36 ...	77	68.75	5.19	—
Over 36 ...	1	87.00	—	—
Not stated	41	80.85	4.88	—

(b) Domiciliary Midwifery

(i) *Staff.* For the greater part of the year the complement of domiciliary midwives was twenty-two. Four midwives attended an approved refresher course.

Eleven domiciliary midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board for the teaching of pupil midwives and during the year thirty pupil midwives completed their district training in Luton. In addition to their midwifery training, the pupil midwives were afforded the opportunity of visiting day nurseries, Junior and Adult Training Centres and Family Planning Clinics; they were also given an insight into the work of other community services.

(ii) *Guthrie Test for Phenylketonuria.* In accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Research Council Working Party on Phenylketonuria, midwives continued the collection of blood specimens from babies in their care after the sixth day of life. Staff at the Luton Maternity Hospital are responsible for collecting specimens from all babies in hospital on the sixth day.

All specimens are forwarded to the Neonatal Screening Laboratory at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street and the results of the tests are returned to the Health Department for recording. One child was admitted to hospital for further investigation following the result of the test.

The domiciliary midwives continued to test all infants under their care for Congenital Dislocation of the hip. No cases were ascertained during the year.

Percentage of Home Confinements

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of Domiciliary Confinements ...	1,291	1,341	1,174	1,157	1,014	910
Percentage of Total Confinements ...	37%	39%	35%	34%	30%	28%

From the above it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the percentage of home confinements. This is in part due to an increase in the number of mothers discharged early from hospital with a corresponding increase in hospital confinements, and in part to a decrease in the total number of births.

In addition to the 910 home confinements, domiciliary midwives attended 604 mothers discharged early from hospital. Details of these early discharges are set out on page 43.

Altogether, midwives made a total 24,624 visits to patients during 1970.

Of the patients confined at home 841 (92.4%) received some form of analgesia. Analgesia was not given in 69 cases for the following reasons.

Born before arrival of midwife ...	...	16
Precipitate labour ...	...	1
Refused Analgesia ...	...	27
Too far advanced in labour on arrival of midwife ...	...	25

Summary of Work of Domiciliary Midwives during 1970

Administration of Analgesia:	Midwife only present at time of delivery of child	Doctor and Midwife present at time of delivery of child	All
Pethidine, Trilene and General Anaesthetic	—	—	—
Pethidine only	132	26	158
Pethidine and Trilene	281	147	428
Trilene only	203	52	255
No analgesia	57	12	69
General Anaesthetic	—	—	—
Pethidine and General Anaes- thetic	—	—	—
Trilene and General Anaesthetic	—	—	—
Total number of deliveries attended	673	237	910

Visits

Visits to patients: (a) Pre-natal period	6,406
(b) Labour period	1,950
(c) Lying-in-period	14,940
(d) Non-Effective	1,328
	<hr/> 24,624
Number of maternal deaths	Nil
Number of infantile deaths	2

Midwives Clinics:

Number of sessions held	297
Attendances made by Patients	3,609
Cases in which Medical Aid was sought	24

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes:

Number of Sessions held	404
Attendances made by Patients	1,721

ANALYSIS OF DELIVERIES IN HOSPITAL AND AT HOME BY AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER

Age Group	Total		Number of previous pregnancies											
			0		1-2		3-4		5-6		7		Not Stated	
	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home	Hosp.	Home
All Ages	2,289	910	866	190	893	613	330	100	110	5	61	2	29	—
16 and Under	36	—	34	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17-20	429	66	301	27	118	36	4	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
21-24	633	333	291	105	279	213	54	15	1	—	1	—	7	—
25-30	705	404	189	58	320	288	144	56	34	2	8	—	10	—
31-35	282	91	34	—	105	67	75	22	40	2	23	—	5	—
36 and Over	176	16	10	—	54	9	48	4	35	1	28	2	1	—
Not Stated	28	—	7	—	15	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1970

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice	25	52	1	78
(b) Intention to cease practice	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address	3	3	—	6
(d) Change of name ...	1	—	—	1
(e) Sending for medical help	24	—	—	24
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice ...	4	—	—	4
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—				
(i) Mothers ...	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants ...	1	—	—	1
(h) Laying out the dead	—	—	—	—
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	2	—	—	2

Distribution of Midwives, 31st December, 1970.

(a) Domiciliary Midwives—	
Whole-time	24
Part-time	1
(b) Maternity Hospital and Ext. ...	50
(c) Private Practice (Independent) ...	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

There was an improvement in the recruitment of Health Visitors during the year as a result of four students satisfactorily completing their approved course of training. Of an establishment of 38, there were on the staff at the end of the year, 13 full-time and two part-time Health Visitors, the remaining appointments being filled as in previous years by State Registered Nurses.

In the event it was possible to introduce a scheme of attachment of Health Visitors to General Practitioners practices and by the end of the year all practices had a health visitor attached.

Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children. During the year three Health Visitors attended a short course on Hearing Testing Techniques arranged by the Institute of Laryngology and Otology.

Screening tests for hearing are carried out when the infant is approximately eight months old. Children are not only selected from the "At Risk" register, but also children not on the register if there is any reason to suspect hearing loss.

SUMMARY OF HOME VISITS

Children under 1 year:	First visits	...	...	...	...	3,373	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	...	3,419	
							6,792
Children 1-5 years:	First visits	...	...	...	...	3,284	
	Re-visits	...	...	...	...	9,368	
							12,652
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...		268
Special visits, infectious diseases, etc.			...	...	...		6,205
Non-effective calls		...	...	...	...		4,088
							30,005

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment provides for 30 Home Nurses, but for most of the year 27 were employed, it not being possible, despite repeated advertisement, to recruit suitable male nurses to the staff.

During the year the Secretary of State to the Department of Health and Social Security formally approved the County Borough as a practical training centre for district nurse training. Four nurses attended an approved course in District Training arranged by the Hertfordshire County Council returning to Luton for their practical training. In addition, two District Trained Nurses attended a Course at the North-Western Polytechnic and obtained the Certificate for Practical Work Instruction.

During the year more than 49,000 domiciliary visits were made to upwards of 2,650 patients of which 58% were over the age of 65. In addition approximately 25,000 patients were seen by the nurses at doctors surgeries. Details of patients seen are set out below.

NUMBER OF CASES AND VISITS

Type of Case	Number of Cases	Number of Visits
Acute	463	4,054
Chronic	1,228	32,243
Medical	555	7,368
Surgical	431	5,804
Mental	12	262
Iatrogenic	2	3
Total	2,691	49,734

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All
	Ages in Years						Ages in Years						
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 +	
Heart Failure	—	—	1	—	5	25	—	—	—	2	4	82	119
Heart Lesions	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	21	31
Varicose Ulcers	—	—	—	—	7	13	—	—	—	3	35	89	147
Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	3	12	26
Blood Disease	4	—	—	—	10	48	—	—	5	20	43	124	254
Cerebral Lesions	—	1	—	1	13	40	—	—	—	2	6	79	142
Disorders of Nervous System	2	2	1	3	10	3	—	—	3	15	11	18	68
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	149	187
Paralysis	—	2	—	1	4	3	—	1	—	1	3	9	24
Respiratory Disease	1	1	—	1	14	41	3	—	—	7	5	57	130
Asthma	3	2	—	1	6	1	1	2	1	4	4	8	33
Gastro-Intestinal Disorder	2	3	3	21	34	29	—	—	3	26	65	58	244
Diabetes	2	—	—	2	4	9	—	3	1	1	11	28	61
Peptic Ulcers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	6	4	1	4	9	18	1	1	1	6	11	25	87
Bone and Muscle Lesions	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Rheumatism and Arthritis	—	—	—	2	12	13	—	1	—	1	27	79	135
Skin Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	10	19
Gynaecology	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9	46	64
Pregnancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	9
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	1	2	2	9	22
Other	4	1	1	3	11	14	3	3	5	14	16	42	117
Infection	3	3	8	8	7	12	3	4	9	8	12	25	102
Inflammation	—	—	—	5	3	5	1	—	—	4	8	8	36
Neoplasm	—	1	1	1	26	29	—	—	—	4	24	56	142
Accident and Injury	13	10	8	17	14	27	8	4	5	13	26	88	233
Post-Operative	8	11	5	22	33	31	4	9	16	49	33	26	247
TOTAL	49	42	32	92	230	420	25	28	59	200	363	1,151	2,691

<i>Treatment</i>							<i>No. of patients seen at surgeries</i>
Dressings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,917
Injections ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,833
Immunisations:							
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,955
Diphtheria, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,027
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,553
Sutures removed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,103
Ear syringes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,899
Varicose Ulcers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	621
Cervical Cytology ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Other ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,875

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Cases	7 days or less	8-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute	269	99	41	13	11	433
Chronic	189	157	145	79	162	732
Medical	263	84	50	19	23	439
Surgical	169	125	59	20	11	384
Mental	3	4	1	2	2	12
Iatrogenic	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	894	469	296	133	209	2,001

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination

(a) *Smallpox*

Vaccination against smallpox in normal circumstances is undertaken entirely by the family doctor.

Records are only kept of children under the age of 15 years who receive primary vaccination. The total of 1,475 primary vaccinations carried out during 1970 is an increase of 122 compared with the previous year, mainly in the 2-4 age group, but the immunity index at the end of the year for the under five age group was 30.9%.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1970

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Primary vaccination ...	76	535	691	173	1,475
Re-vaccination ...	—	2	39	174	215
Totals ...	76	537	730	347	1,690

Percentage of Children under five years vaccinated

Year of Birth	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
No. vaccinated ...	76	620	1,001	1,560	2,043
% of child population	2.4%	16.9%	27.3%	42.6%	55.8%

(b) *Poliomyelitis*

There was an increase of 861 in the total number of children who received a primary course of vaccination against poliomyelitis, although 1,122 fewer children received a re-inforcing course.

The following table shows the number of persons who received courses during the year.

Year of Birth	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1963-65	1954-62	Total
Primary Course	275	1,938	270	59	30	105	137	2,814
Re-Inforcing Course	1	190	800	49	29	2,052	104	3,225
Total	276	2,128	1,070	108	59	2,157	241	6,039

It is estimated that the percentage of children under the age of 16 years who have received protection is 77.0% and for persons between the ages of 17-25 years, 77.2%.

Age at 31.12.70	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-25 years	26-40 years	TOTAL
No. of persons who have received two or more doses	275	2,149	2,797	2,695	2,717	13,665	11,733	17,284	14,208	67,523
Estimated population	17,804					15,150	13,841	22,397	29,201	98,393
Percentage ...	59.7%					90.2%	84.8%	77.2%	48.6%	68.6%

(c) *Measles*

Measles vaccination which was first introduced in 1968, was continued during the year when a total of 1,606 children were vaccinated, 904 by general practitioners and 702 at local health authority clinics.

The following table shows the age groups vaccinated:

Under 2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
787	424	395

(d) *Rubella (German Measles)*

In July, 1970, a recommendation was received from the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against rubella should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, but that initially priority should be given to the older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year (aged 13). The purpose of the recommendation is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella by vaccination before reaching child-bearing age because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy.

By the end of the year a total of 510 girls in their 14th year had been vaccinated.

Immunisation

Immunisation sessions for both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough/Tetanus Antigen are held at each of the Child Health Clinics in addition to those held at the Central Clinic in Dallow Road.

Reinforcing injections are now only given on entry to school at five years.

The figure of 2,819 children who received primary immunisation against Diphtheria showed an increase of 861 compared with the total for 1969, whilst 699 more children received protection against Whooping Cough than in the previous year.

One child in every four is, however, still unprotected at the age of school entry.

No. of immunisation sessions held at clinics	...	...	...	...	227
No. of children immunised at clinics					
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	176
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	1,596
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	4
				—	1,776
No. of children immunised by general practitioners					
Tetanus	...	...	...	...	85
Diphtheria only	...	...	...	...	5
Diphtheria and Tetanus	...	...	...	...	46
Triple Antigen	...	...	...	...	996
Pertussis	...	...	...	...	3
				—	1,135
Total number of children protected against Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	2,819
Total number of children protected against Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	2,595
Total number of children protected against Tetanus	...	...	...	...	2,903
No. of re-inforcing sessions held at schools	...	...	...	...	21
No. of re-inforcing courses at clinics	...	...	...	...	1,147
No. of re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	...	1,021
No. of re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	...	1,093
Total number of re-inforcing courses	...	...	...	...	3,261

The diphtheria immunity index of 76.4% for children between the ages of 1 to 4 years can be regarded as satisfactory. The following table shows details of immunisations carried out during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1970

Children born in years	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1963-65	1954-62	TOTAL
Primary Courses ...	271	1,916	302	57	29	115	129	2,819
Reinforcing Courses	1	189	799	51	32	2,095	94	3,261

Percentage of child population who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1970.

Age group	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-16 years	Total under 16
Estimated percentage immunised ...	8.6%	76.4%	92.5%	87.1%

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNITY INDEX

Age on 31.12.70 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 1970	1-4 1966-1969	5-9 1961-1965	10-16 1954-1960	Total Under 16
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1966-1970 ...	271	11,184	9,223	5,331	26,009
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1965 or earlier ...	—	—	7,303	10,143	17,446
C. Estimated mid-year child population ...	3,159	14,645	32,100		49,904
Immunity index 100 A/C ...	8.6%	76.4%	45.3%		52.1%

SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

(i) Staff

Towards the end of the year, the establishment of ambulance driver/attendants was increased by five driver/attendants (male) and four driver/attendants (female). The revised establishment now provides for five shift leaders, 30 driver/attendants (male) and four driver/attendants (female).

Six personnel attended an approved course of ambulance training of two week's duration and five a six-week course at the Essex Ambulance Training School. Twenty-seven drivers received Safe Driving Awards issued by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

(ii) Vehicles

An additional estate car was provided during the year and the ambulance fleet now consists of ten ambulances, two ambulance coaches for sitting patients, and two estate cars, each of which can provide for two sitting patients or one stretcher case. There is also a control vehicle designed for the control of ambulance vehicles in the event of a major accident.

Detail

The total of 31,358 patients carried during 1970 is a slight decrease compared with the previous year. The number of accident cases dealt with, however, shows an increase of 258. One hundred and eight accidents concerned incidents on the M.1 Motorway involving 178 casualties.

The service is also responsible for the transport of sick or injured persons arriving at the Luton Airport to hospital or their own homes. Such cases, however, are only accepted on the request of the Airport Medical Officer and during the year 34 such cases were transported to various parts of the country.

SUMMARY OF CASES AND MILEAGE 1970

Quarter Ended	Accident		Sickness		Totals		All Cases	Mileage
	Str.	S.	Str.	S.	Str.	S.		
March	860	513	957	5,532	1,817	6,045	7,862	39,203
June	846	512	986	5,703	1,832	6,215	8,047	40,582
September	866	567	989	5,437	1,855	6,004	7,859	43,104
December	939	498	872	5,281	1,811	5,779	7,590	39,285
Totals	3,511	2,090	3,804	21,953	7,315	24,043	31,358	162,174

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

(a) Sick-Room Appliances

Nursing requisites and sick room appliances are available through the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society and during the year 348 articles of equipment were issued.

A small deposit is usually required for each appliance on loan but the amount is refunded on return. The local health authority makes a grant to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society for the replenishment and maintenance of the equipment.

(b) Provision of Incontinence Pads

In accordance with the suggestion contained in Ministry of Health Circular 14/63, a scheme for providing incontinence pads has been in operation since January 1964.

Where relatives collect the pads, issue is made on the recommendation of the family doctor, but usually the pads are distributed through the domiciliary nursing service when the district nurse makes her routine visit to the patient. No charge is made for the service.

During the year 43,200 pads were issued compared with 47,000 for the previous year.

(c) Tuberculosis After-Care

One health visitor is responsible for the after-care of tuberculous patients and works under the direction of the Physician-in-Charge of the Luton Chest Clinic. Her duties include visiting patients in their own homes, advising on the prevention of spread of infection, making arrangements for examination of contacts and reporting on the environmental and economic conditions.

The local health authority's scheme provides for extra nourishment (two pints of milk per day, and three eggs per week) to be given to patients in necessitous circumstances. One patient has received milk and eggs.

(d) B.C.G. Vaccination

Since 1957, facilities have been afforded to children as they attained their thirteenth birthday to be vaccinated against tuberculosis. During 1970, 1,472 children were protected, and 269 positive reactors referred to the Chest Clinic for investigation. Further details are contained in the School Health Section of the Report on page 105.

(e) Artificial Kidney Machines—Adaptation of Homes

In accordance with powers conferred in Ministry of Health Circular 2/68 and following application from the Royal Free Hospital, a four bedroomed Council house on the Marsh Farm Estate was made available and adapted for haemodialysis equipment to allow a 33 year old male patient to be discharged home. He previously occupied three bedroomed accommodation in the Leagrave area.

(f) Chiropody Service

The scheme provides for the treatment of expectant mothers, handicapped persons and aged persons. The majority of patients, however, fall into the last group. Normally, six treatments per year are permitted under the scheme, but additional treatments, as necessary, are left to the discretion of the chiropodist. Where patients are housebound, treatments are given in the patient's home. Patients are also permitted to attend the chiropodist of their choice.

The following details show how the scheme has developed over recent years:

			<i>No. of Patients</i>	<i>No. of Treatments</i>
1966	...	...	2,256	13,672
1967	...	...	2,556	12,372
1968	...	...	2,466	13,270
1969	...	...	1,797	14,400
1970	...	...	2,808	15,396

(g) Control of Venereal Disease

A memorandum on contact tracing in the control of venereal disease issued in conjunction with Ministry of Health Circular 38/68 recommends the ultimate responsibility for this form of epidemiological control should rest with the local health authority through the Medical Officer of Health.

Two nurses have, therefore, been seconded (part-time) to assist the Venereologist at the Special Treatment Centre for this purpose.

Dr. G. Ewart Cree, the Consultant Venereologist, comments on the incidence of venereal disease in Luton as follows:—

“The figures for syphilis and gonorrhoea are very satisfactory and whilst the other conditions show an apparently alarming increase, it represents patients who run the risk and who are attending for a check up but found not infected. It is hoped that this trend will continue and that it reflects a new thinking in the general public that if a risk is run no matter whether symptoms are apparent or not an examination is desirable.”

SPECIAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968
Syphilis ...	7	20	13	12	18	20	19	38	33
Gonorrhoea	140	140	93	64	65	15	204	205	108
Others ...	415	291	237	191	150	99	606	441	336

(h) Cervical Cytology

There appears to be a steady demand for this service. During the year 1,623 new registrations were received, an increase of 351 compared with the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of medical officer sessions provided specifically for this purpose.

In addition to those who attended the ordinary sessions a further 523 women received tests whilst attending at the Birth Control Clinics.

The following table gives details of clinics and attendances:—

Centre	No. of Clinic Sessions	No. of Medical Officer Sessions	Attendances
Beechwood ...	2	2	92
Gooseberry Hill ...	12	12	328
High Street, Leagrave	7	7	331
Lewsey Farm ...	7	7	149
Stopsley ...	10	10	259
Dallow Road ...	6	6	170
Sundon Park ...	10	10	234
Farley Hill ...	6	6	125
	60	60	1,688

The table on page 54 overleaf sets out details of all women who received tests during the year.

SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

For the third year in succession there was a marked drop in the number of hours assistance provided by the home help service, the total of 151,615 hours being the lowest figure since 1965. The number of households who received assistance also showed a further reduction from 1,314 in 1969 to 1,267 during 1970.

Nevertheless, there was an increase in the number of aged persons receiving assistance, the total of 1,005 being the highest since the inception of the scheme in 1948.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY PERSONS ATTENDING FOR INVESTIGATION BY AGE AND SOCIAL CLASS

Attendances	Single	Widowed or Divorced		Husband Retired		Social Class Classification										Unemployed		Total		
						1		2		3		4		5						
1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat	1st	Repeat					
Ages																				
35 years and under	15	2	10	1	1	—	37	14	95	40	516	126	247	54	52	1	6	1	979	239
% of age group ...	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	—	3.0	1.1	7.8	3.3	42.4	10.3	20.3	4.4	4.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	80.4	19.6
Over 35 years ...	2	4	14	18	3	6	13	24	34	110	198*	268	123	150	11	11	2	2	400	593
% of age group ...	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.4	2.4	11.1	20.0	27.0	12.4	15.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	40.3	59.7
All ...	17	6	24	19	4	6	50	38	129	150	714	394	370	204	63	12	8	3	1,379	832
% of Total ...	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.7	5.8	6.8	32.3	17.8	16.7	9.2	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	62.4	37.6

* Includes one positive

The following table shows the demands made on the service during recent years:—

Year	Preg. and Conf.		Tub.		Chron. Illness		Hosp. or Ex-Hosp.		Emerg. Illness		Aged Persons		Mental Illness		Total	
	*C	*H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H	C	H
1966	237	6,182	2	486	46	7,555	80	9,070	86	7,265	967	134,582	—	—	1,418	165,140
1967	117	3,548	3	162	94	9,316	88	1,823	70	7,409	872	168,575	1	96	1,245	190,929
1968	119	3,470	2	125	83	6,694	84	1,911	105	6,758	936	163,566	5	370	1,334	182,894
1969	105	2,393	1	209	62	7,663	58	1,195	134	6,880	951	146,323	3	338	1,314	165,001
1970	67	2,006	1	165	74	9,248	27	1,374	89	6,054	1,005	132,412	4	356	1,267	151,615

* C = Cases

* H = Hours

Cases being served at beginning of 1970	...	915
Cases commenced during year	...	352
Cases discontinued during year	...	396
Cases being served at end of 1970	...	871

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	Total	% of Whole
Pregnancy and Confinement	10	20	30	5	2	67	5.3
Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Chronic Illness	72	2	—	—	—	74	5.9
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital	26	1	—	—	—	27	2.1
Emergency, or other Illness	74	11	1	2	1	89	7.0
Aged Persons	999	5	1	—	—	1,005	79.3
Mental Illness	4	—	—	—	—	4	0.3
Total	1,186	39	32	7	3	1,267	—
Percentage of whole	93.6	3.1	2.5	0.6	0.2	—	100

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Up to 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Pregnancy and Confinement	61	6	—	—	—	67
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chronic Illness	2	8	3	8	53	74
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital	10	7	1	3	6	27
Emergency, or Other Illness	35	21	5	4	24	89
Aged Persons	40	75	65	85	740	1,005
Mental Illness	2	—	—	—	2	4
Total	150	117	74	100	826	1,267
Percentage of whole	11.8	9.2	5.8	8.0	65.2	100

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PER CASE

Type of Case	No. of Cases	Total No. of Weeks Assistance	Average Duration of Assistance	Total No. of Hours Assistance	Average Weekly Assistance
Pregnancy and Confinement	67	148	2.2 weeks	2,006	29.9 hours
Tuberculosis ...	1	43	43.0 weeks	165	165.0 hours
Chronic Illness	74	1,824	24.6 weeks	9,248	124.9 hours
Hospital or Ex-Hospital ...	27	392	14.5 weeks	1,374	50.9 hours
Emergency or other Illness	89	1,351	15.2 weeks	6,054	68.0 hours
Aged Persons	1,005	35,560	35.4 weeks	132,412	131.8 hours
Mental Illness	4	95	23.8 weeks	356	89.0 hours
Total ...	1,267	39,413	31.1 weeks	151,615	119.7 hours

INCOME GROUPS

Gross Income	Up to 8 hrs.			8-12 hrs.			12-20 hrs.			20-30 hrs.			Over 30 hrs.			TOTAL
	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	Free	Assd.	Full rate	
Pensions, etc.																
Under £6 10s.	157	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
£6 10s.-£7	118	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	133
£7-£9 ...	303	37	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343
£9-£10 ...	112	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
£10 and over	136	75	14	1	3	3	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	238
Income not disclosed	11	4	190	1	—	25	1	—	27	—	2	3	—	1	1	266
Total ...	837	143	206	8	3	28	2	1	29	—	3	4	—	2	1	1,267

Number of Home Helps employed at end of year:

Full-time (over 30 hours) ... 35

Part-time ... 127 Total ... 162

WELFARE SERVICES

F. CHARLESWORTH

Welfare Services Officer

WELFARE SERVICES

For some considerable time, the Welfare Services Section has been in the doldrums. Speculation has been rife as to the constitution of the services and their future. Now the pronouncement has been made and by the time this report is in print the new Social Services Department will have been launched. It is hoped that this new venture will have the effect primarily in giving a better and more extensive service to the public and in making it more easily available.

In the meantime, during the past year, the services struggled on, lacking both manpower and resources. One or two of the qualified staff left to take up posts elsewhere and two officers were seconded on to courses. This was counterbalanced by the return of two officers from their courses. With the advent of newcomers to the service our in-service training scheme became overloaded and was unable to take in all would-be participants.

Day Establishments

During the year, the appointment of a General Manager for Occupational Services was made and it appears to have been the fillip needed to increase the services in the Centres at Dallow Road and Bramingham Road and to co-ordinate their activities. It has been necessary to consider the financial support both to the General Welfare Association for the Blind and for Ludun Ltd. The new Manager has offered his services to Ludun Ltd., and it is hoped that new commodities will shortly be introduced proving more profitable and less susceptible to seasonal trade. The Centre for the Elderly at Woodland Avenue continues to be popular and the housebound session held there during the spring, summer and autumn periods, continue to expand both in numbers and in the variety of its functions. Adaptations to the former Blind Workshops in Leicester Road are progressing smoothly and it is expected that the transfer from the present premises in Dallow Road will be effected early in the new year.

Residential Establishments

The new purpose built home at Ely Way was virtually completed, but has not yet been occupied and the alterations to the former staff quarters at Rookwood and Westlea are still proceeding. Grange Close, a large house with spacious grounds has been acquired and it is proposed to use this as a short stay home when it is available for use.

Location of Luton Maintained Residents

Homes	Male	Female	Total
Warden Hill	13	29	42
Farley, Luton	9	32	41
Westlea, Luton	13	26	39
The Mount, Luton	10	15	25
Rookwood, Luton	12	26	38
Studley Road	—	7	7
The Chilterns, Dunstable ...	1	7	8
Caddington Hall	—	14	14
The Cedars, Ampthill	—	7	7
Waverley House, Bedford ...	—	2	2
Russell House, Bedford	—	1	1
Westlands, Olney	—	1	1
Chalk Acres, Dunstable	—	1	1
St. Margarets, Streatley	11	—	11
Rivermead, Kempston	—	1	1
Other Homes	7	19	26
Totals ...	76	188	264

During the year 58 people were admitted to residential accommodation, 56 of these were admitted to Luton Homes and two to Bedfordshire County Homes. In addition 64 admissions were made during the year for short stay periods.

At the end of the year 85 people remained on the waiting list for permanent admission to a suitable home, in circumstances and age groups as shown in the table below.

Age	Living Alone		Boarders		Hospital		Private Home		Relatives		Council Home		Lodgings		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	11
75-84	3	20	—	1	1	4	—	—	3	7	1	2	—	2	44
85 and over	1	7	—	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	1	1	—	30
Totals ...	6	30	—	2	2	7	1	3	7	18	2	3	2	2	85

Meals on Wheels

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service is responsible for the bulk of the supply and delivery of meals on wheels to the residents of Luton who require them. In an average week, up to 270 elderly people receive the service which functions on four days per week. Increasing use is being made of the local authority direct service which is provided from the homes for the elderly and the day centres.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

During the year 26 persons were added to the register of handicapped persons; at the end of the year there remained 511 persons on the register, a decrease of 31 as compared with the previous year.

TOTAL REGISTRATIONS—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

	Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	Total
1. Amputation	—	2	16	18	21	57
2. Arthritis or Rheumatism	—	—	10	24	88	122
3. Congenital malformations	6	10	12	6	2	36
4. Diseases of digestive and genito- urinary systems	1	1	8	35	28	73
5. Injuries of head, thorax and abdomen	2	—	12	15	17	46
6. Organic nervous diseases	5	21	32	60	38	156
7. Neuroses, psychoses, etc.	—	—	1	2	2	5
8. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	—	2	2	—	4
9. Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)	—	1	1	1	1	4
0. Diseases and injuries not specified above	1	1	—	2	4	8
Totals ...	15	36	94	165	201	511

Handicapped persons are referred from many sources. Enquiries are made by disabled persons themselves, by relatives and neighbours and a few by hospitals and general medical practitioners. Other sources are the organisations founded to help sufferers from a particular handicap.

NEW REGISTRATIONS 1970—ANALYSIS OF DISABILITIES

	Under 16		16-29		30-49		50-64		65 or over		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Amputation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
2. Arthritis or Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	7
3. Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diseases of digestive, and genito- urinary systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	6
5. Injuries of head, thorax and abdomen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Organic nervous diseases	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	7
7. Neuroses, psychoses, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Diseases and injuries not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Totals	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	2	11	4	26

(b) Welfare of the Deaf

The duties attached to this form of handicap are still being undertaken by the St. Albans Diocesan Association for the Deaf and attendance at the Alban Neve Centre is being maintained.

		Under 16	16-64	65 and over	Total
Deaf with speech	M	—	8	3	11
	F	—	12	5	17
Deaf without speech	M	3	20	1	24
	F	4	17	2	23
Hard of hearing	M	4	10	—	14
	F	3	7	2	12
Totals		14	74	13	101

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

The South Bedfordshire Society for the Blind continue to offer additional help and facilities to the blind. The premises in Hastings Street were the subject of a clearance order and the purchase of a property in Stuart Street as new headquarters has been completed.

(a) Blind Persons

The number of new registrations during the year totalled 21, nine males and 12 females, 18 of whom were aged 60 years or over. The total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 121 males and 119 females (Table 1) an overall increase of 12.

Of the 36 persons in employment seven were in Special Workshops and three were employed as Home Workers. Twenty-seven persons were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944.

The occupations followed by blind persons in employment are set out in Table II.

The weekly social club for the blind has continued throughout the year on one afternoon a week and most weeks the number attending has been over 30.

At the end of the year four children were attending special schools.

(b) Partially Sighted Persons

There were 13 new registrations during the year and at the end of the year the total number on the register was 108, 41 males and 67 females (Table V) an increase of five over the previous year's total.

Twelve persons were employed and six were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944.

Two children were attending a special school and 4 others were attending other schools.

TABLE II ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONS OF BLIND PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Occupation	Number
Lecturers, Teachers, Instructors	1
Progress Managers and Executive Workers in Industry and Commerce	1
Typists, Shorthand Typists, Secretaries	1
Telephone Operators	2
Street Vendors, Newsvendors, Hawkers	—
Farmers, Farm Managers, Market Gardeners, Farm Workers	—
Animal Husbandry (including Poultry Keeping)	—
Machine Tool Operators	3
Fitters and Assemblers	2
Viewers, Inspectors, Testers	3
Box Fillers, Packers	7
Warehousemen, Storekeepers and Assistants	4
Upholsterers, Machinists (Bedding, etc.), Mattress Makers	1
Chair Seaters	—
Piano Tuners	2
Labourers	3
Domestic, Canteen Workers, Cleaners, Caretakers, Porters	2
Other Craftsmen and Production Process Workers	4
Total	36

TABLE III

	Male	Female	Total
Blind Persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944	20	7	27

TABLE IV BLIND PERSONS WITH OTHER DISABILITIES

Disability	Male	Female	Total
Mentally ill	—	—	—
Mentally Subnormal	5	3	8
Physically Defective	8	6	14
Deaf without speech	—	—	—
Deaf with speech	1	1	2
Hard of hearing	11	2	13
Mentally ill and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Subnormal and Physically Defective	2	—	2
Mentally Subnormal and Hard of Hearing	1	—	1
Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing	—	1	1
Mentally Sub-normal Physically Defective and Deaf with Speech	1	—	1
Totals	29	14	43

TABLE V PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	—	—	—
5-15	2	4	6
16-20	5	4	9
21-49	10	3	13
50-64	1	5	6
65 and over	23	51	74
Totals	41	67	108

MENTAL HEALTH

In accordance with the decision made last year to integrate the Mental Welfare and Social Welfare Services all the Mental Welfare Officers continued to work in both fields. This necessitated a certain amount of re-orientation on the part of Mental Welfare Officers and also of those Social Welfare Officers, who, reciprocally, shared in Mental Welfare Duties.

During the year two Mental Welfare Officers successfully completed a two year study course and were awarded the Certificate in Social Work. One officer is at present in the second year of the course and during the year another was seconded for similar study.

The Local Authority Social Services Act which was published during the year is destined to have far reaching effects on Social Work, and Social Workers will need not only to take advantage of the opportunities the Act offers but also to meet the additional responsibilities which it places upon them.

Two other pieces of legislation were enacted. The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons' Act and the Education (handicapped children) Act 1970. The first of these which, of course, embraces the needs of those persons disabled by reason of mental disorder has already involved Social Workers in a great number of additional visits and enquiries, and although the heavy burden of extra work will subside once all known sick and disabled persons needs have been investigated there is no doubt that this Act will bring a steady flow of additional referrals to the Social Services.

The Education (Handicapped Children) Act 1970 transfers from Health to Education Authorities responsibility for the education of mentally handicapped children of compulsory school age.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY
DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Subnormal and Severely Subnormal				Total
	Under 16		16 & Over		Under 16		16 & Over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Practitioners ...	—	—	100	158	—	3	2	—	263
Hospitals, on Discharge From In-Patient Treatment	—	—	12	25	—	2	2	2	43
Hospitals, after or during Out-Patient or Day Treatment	—	3	25	33	3	—	—	—	64
Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	5	13
Police and Courts ...	—	—	10	6	2	—	—	—	18
Other Sources	—	2	76	147	15	9	20	15	284
Total ...	—	5	223	371	23	17	24	22	685

TABLE II
MENTAL DISORDER—FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

Category of Disorder	Cases Referred During Period		Action Taken														Total							
	Old	New	Total	Compulsorily						Without Compulsion														
				Admitted to Guardianship	Admitted to Hospital					Informally	Referred to Out Patient Clinic	Placed Under Community Care		Other Action										
					For Observation (S.29)	For Observation (S.25)	For Treatment (S.26)	Via Courts (S.60)	M			F	M		F	M		F						
Sex	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Mental Illness ...	101	228	122	148	223	376	—	—	13	14	9	28	3	2	2	—	31	30	61	177	73	92	223	376
Psycho-pathy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-normality	26	12	8	11	34	23	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	15	8	8	34	23
Severe Sub-normality	13	9	—	7	13	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	6	13	—	3	13	16
	140	249	130	166	270	415	—	—	13	14	11	28	3	2	4	—	34	30	91	205	81	103	270	415
TOTALS	389	296	685	685	—	—	27	39	5	4	64	66	296	184	685	685								

TABLE III
NUMBER OF MENTALLY DISORDERED PERSONS UNDER LOCAL AUTHORITY CARE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

	Mentally Ill				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Subnormal and Severely Subnormal				Total	
	Under 16		16 and Over		M	F	Under 16		16 and Over			
	M	F	M	F			M	F				
Total Number
Attending Workshops, Day Centres or Training Centres												
Awaiting Entry to Workshops, etc.
Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel
Awaiting Residence in L.A. Home/Hostel
Resident in other Home/Hostel
Boarded Out in Private Household
Receiving Home Visits

The number of persons referred to the service was slightly less than the number referred last year—685 against 703. There were 105 fewer referrals of persons previously known but new cases increased from 219 to 270. A considerable increase is seen in cases placed under community care—238 in 1970, 140 in 1969.

Table III reveals that 486 mentally disordered persons were receiving help from social workers at the end of 1969 whereas the number had increased to 740 at the end of 1970.

TABLE IV

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE, OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP DURING 1970

		Subnormal and Severely Subnormal				Totals	
		Aged Under 16		16 and Over			
		M	F	M	F		
No. of Persons in L.H.A. Area on Waiting List for Admission to Hospital at end of Year	{	In urgent need of Hospital Care	7	1	—	—	8
		Not in urgent need of Hospital Care	2	1	—	3	6
		Total	9	2	—	3	14
No. of admissions for Temporary Residential Care (e.g. to Relieve the Family)	{	To N.H.S. Hospitals ...	7	3	—	3	13
		To L.A. Residential Accommodation	—	—	—	—	—
		Elsewhere	3	3	—	—	6
		Total	10	6	—	3	19
GUARDIAN							
Admission to Guardianship During the Year	{	L.H.A.	—	—	—	—	—
		Other	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	—	—	—	—
Total number under Guardianship at end of Year	{	L.H.A.	—	1	2	4	7
		Other	—	—	—	—	—
		Total	—	1	2	4	7

TABLE V

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE—TRAINEES ATTENDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Luton	31	23	54
South Beds. ...	17	21	38
Total	48	44	92

TABLE VI
DUNSTABLE JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE—LUTON
CHILDREN ATTENDING AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1970

	Under 16		Total
	M	F	
Attending 	23	23	46

Training Centres

The number of children attending the Junior Training Centre remained static; 46 at the end of the year against 45 in December 1969.

Figures for the Adult Training Centre were also virtually as last year. A separate report has been written on the Adult Training Centre.

Home for Mentally Handicapped Children

This Home which will accommodate eight children aged 2 to 8 years is ready for occupation and staff are now furnishing the house. The first children will be received early in the new year. The Home will be of great help in providing places for those children who do not require hospital care.

Home for Mentally Handicapped Adults

The building of this Home is expected to be completed in the summer of 1971. The Home which will provide places for 22 mentally handicapped men and women is sited on Marsh Farm Estate and is within walking distance of the Adult Training Centre. The two establishments will have complementary functions in the Council's services for the mentally handicapped.

Home for the Elderly Infirm

A third Home, in this case for the care of elderly confused persons who require closer supervision than is necessary in other Homes, is almost ready for occupation. Situated at Ely Way this purpose built home will accommodate 35 persons.

Avondale Nursery

The Luton Society for Mentally Handicapped Children extended their premises in the early part of the year and, although primarily for the Societies many other activities the increased accommodation made it possible to take in more children to the nursery which the Society provides with assistance from the Council.

TRAINING CENTRES

Adult Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped

The Adult Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped, which was opened in 1966, has accommodation for 120 mentally handicapped adults of both sexes from the age of 16 years upwards. The catchment area for this Centre is the County Borough of Luton and South Bedfordshire.

The Centre offers a wide variety of industrial tasks in the following areas:—

Laundry, Woodwork, Concrete, Garden and Workshop engaged on sub contract work.

During the year some nine companies allocated work to be undertaken at the Centre to which the Centre is indebted.

Progress has been maintained in all sections of the work training situations offered at the Centre.

A reorganisation of the training programme in the middle of the year resulted in a wider range of training activities being offered to a greater number of trainees.

Social Education

The Domestic Training section maintained a useful programme throughout the year. Activities included shopping, budgetting, preparation and cooking of meals and snacks, sewing and care of clothes for both sexes coupled with a programme of hygiene training for the women.

Handicrafts were introduced on two afternoons per week. The trainees were instructed in pottery and basketry. This form of activity is of value as a leisure time activity and the trainees were delighted with the results.

Outings were arranged to St. Albans Park, Tring Museum and Ashridge Park during the summer.

A Social and Dance was arranged during November for trainees and parents, nearly 200 people attended.

Staffing

A full complement of staff was maintained throughout the year. One member of staff was successful in obtaining a diploma for teaching the mentally handicapped.

All Staff attended a two-day study course for staff of Junior Training Centre, Adult Training Centres and E.S.N. Schools arranged by the County Borough of Luton and Bedfordshire County Council which was held at the Training Centre.

Dallow Road Centre for the Physically Handicapped

The work of The Dallow Road Centre for the physically handicapped has a progressive realisation as to its contribution to the wider needs of those handicapped people attending.

During the year every effort has been made to cater for the leisure requirements and various outings have been arranged.

There are a number of people attending both Centres who are ready for an opportunity in open or sheltered employment. The help that Ludun Limited has been able to give, although valued, is of a limited nature. Consideration as to the establishment of a Sheltered Workshop in the area to enable these people to progress into an open community working situation is now necessary. This is a problem that is likely to increase for handicapped people as the demands of open employment become more competitive and complicated. It becomes increasingly evident that progressive stages of training are necessary to facilitate full community participation by many trainees now in our training centres.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

G. F. MACEFIELD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL

The area of the County Borough is 10,695 acres and the estimated population 161,410. The surface is undulating, the town having been built substantially in a valley in the Chiltern Hills, usually described as the "Lee Gap". The surface level varies from some 330 feet above sea level to a little more than 600 feet above sea level.

The principal industries are the manufacture of private and commercial motor vehicles and associated trades, ball bearings, chemicals, gas and electric refrigerators and hats.

Meteorology.—The Borough Engineer as the Corporation's Meteorological Officer has supplied the following information which was recorded at the weather station sited at the Airport:—

Sunshine.—1,491·8 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 5th June, 1970, when 14·4 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 693·7 millimetres, the wettest day being 7th March, 1970, when 31·5 millimetres of rain were recorded. (25·40 mm = 1 in.)

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 31·1°C, recorded on 7th July, 1970, and the minimum temperature was -7·9°C, recorded on 6th March, 1970.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-South-Westerly.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Engineer and Manager to the Luton Water Company.

	<i>Million Gallons</i>	
	<i>1969</i>	<i>1970</i>
1. Total consumption—County Borough of Luton	3,160	3,206
2. Unmetered consumption—County Borough of Luton 	2,053	2,081
3. Metered consumption—County Borough of Luton 	1,107	1,125
4. Average Chlorination Rate 	0·25 p.p.m.	0·25 p.p.m.

Based upon Registrar General's population for County Borough of Luton of 161,410 at mid-1970, the above figures represent an average daily

consumption per capita as under (1969 figures for Borough of Luton in parenthesis):—

					<i>gallons per head per day</i>
Domestic and unmetered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	(35·90) 35·32
Metered trade purposes	...	...	...	...	(19·35) 19·09
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>(55·25) 54·41 g.h.d.</u>

The Statutory Area of the Luton Water Company comprises the County Borough of Luton, the Borough of Dunstable, the southern part of the Luton Rural District, and the northern part of Hemel Hempstead Rural District. The Statutory Area is approximately 73½ square miles in extent.

For all purposes in the whole of its Statutory Area the Company's average output was 12·44 million gallons per day.

Resources

The Luton Water Company is a constituent member of the Great Ouse Water Authority, whose Grafham Water Source (stage 1) has been operated since 1966. Arrangements have been made for the further development of this source to be phased to keep step with the rising demands for water. By these means the foreseeable future requirements of the Luton Water Company should be capable of being met for several years to come.

Distribution

During 1970, 6·83 miles of distribution mains have been laid within the County Borough as follows:—

Tophill Housing Estate	Wigmore Housing Estate
Marsh Farm Housing Estate	Lewsey Farm Housing Estate
Crawley Green Housing Estate	Warden Hill Housing Estate
Bramingham Wood Housing Estate	Central Development Area
Park Street	Farley Hill
Manor Road	Hill Rise
Windmill Road	Icknield Way
Crawley Green Road	

Sampling of Water

Each source of supply is analysed bacteriologically by the Local Public Health Laboratory Service at weekly intervals, the Public Analyst making a more comprehensive analysis of each source at monthly intervals. During the year 516 Bacteriological Analyses were made by the Public Health Laboratory service and 94 chemical and 130 Bacteriological Analyses were made by the Public Analyst. In every case the Analyst reported that the water was in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Plumbo-Solvency

Although chalk waters of the type supplied by the Company are not usually plumbo-solvent, tests indicate that the water may be very slightly plumbo-solvent. For this reason no lead service pipes are installed and the Water Company advises that materials other than lead be used for supply pipes.

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply submitted by the Luton Water Company on 30th December, 1970:—

No. 319/15	Crescent Road. Chalk. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 319/2	Crescent Road. Chalk. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 319/16	Runley Wood. Chalk. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 319/4	Runley Wood. Chalk. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 319/18	Friars Wash. Chalk. Unchlorinated (chemical)
No. 319/6	Friars Wash. Chalk. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 319/7	Friars Wash. Chalk. Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 319/24	Ouse Supply. River. Chlorinated (chemical)
No. 319/13	Ouse Supply. River. Chlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 319/27	Kingsway. Greensand. Unchlorinated (chemical)
No. 319/25	Kingsway. Greensand. Unchlorinated (bacteriological)
No. 319/26	Kingsway. Greensand. Chlorinated (bacteriological)

Chemical Analysis

	<i>Parts per million</i>				
	<i>319/15</i>	<i>319/16</i>	<i>319/18</i>	<i>319/24</i>	<i>319/27</i>
Free Ammonia	0.001	0.320	0.010	0.060	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001	0.010	0.004	0.320	0.001
Nitrite	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.003	Nil
Nitrate	7.4	3.1	3.7	0.1	0.1
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80 F	0.12	0.08	0.02	0.96	0.02
Chloride	28	18	20	59	16
Alkalinity	240	290	270	140	160
Total Hardness	335	410	300	220	190
Permanent Hardness	100	130	40	90	50
Sulphate	60	166	13	183	35
Total Solids	455	595	370	505	250
Electric Conductivity	600	750	520	680	350
pH value	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	6.9
Iron (as Fe)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluorine	0.05	0.30	0.05	0.25	0.30

All samples were clear and free from smell.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral and vegetable fragments.

Bacteriological Examination

	319 2	319 4	319 6	319 7	319 13	319 25	319 26
Presumptive coliforms per 100 ml.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 24 hours at 37° C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colonies of organisms from 1 ml. growing on nutrient agar in 72 hours at 22° C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Opinion

These results represent water in a satisfactory condition and suitable for all dietetic purposes.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

The three main sources of supply contain naturally 0.05, 0.30 and 0.05 p.p.m. of fluorine respectively.

Fluoridation

Difficulties continue to be encountered which have prevented any progress towards the introduction of a scheme for fluoridation of the whole or part of the town's water supply.

Routine Sampling

No. of samples of treated water going into supply submitted by
Local Authority for examination by the Public Health
Laboratory Service for free chlorine and *Bacillus Coli* ... 295

Number of samples of water obtained from:—

Delivery Hose, Airways	...	...	...	...	5
Aircraft Water Containers	...	...	...	...	96
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	...	...	...	30
Friars Wash Supply	...	...	...	...	32
Laportes	...	...	...	...	19
Hart Lane Water Tower	...	...	...	...	33
Skefko	...	...	...	...	55
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	25
				—	295

Four samples were reported as unsatisfactory, two of them from the town's supply. Repeat samples were good. A sample from an aircraft tank was also the subject of an adverse report, but a repeat sample was satisfactory.

During the course of a routine inspection a private well was found to be supplying three small factories. Analysis showed the quality of the water to be most unsatisfactory, and the facts were referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories for action.

Regular sampling of the Luton Water Company's Stations and the supplementary supply at Messrs. Laporte's was maintained during the year.

All the 49,886 houses in the Borough are supplied with mains water piped into the house except for four cottages remote from any main. These are supplied from a chlorinated bore well.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The greater part of the County Borough is drained separately for surface water except for parts of the older areas near the town centre and parts of Stopsley. Opportunities to provide separate drainage are taken as redevelopment occurs.

The foul water drainage comprises two distinct areas draining respectively to Sewage Disposal Works at (1) East Hyde for the town centre, east and southern areas and at (2) Chalton for the north western area. The sewerage system has been well maintained throughout the period.

The East Hyde works comprise sedimentation tanks followed by partial activated sludge processes and then single stage percolating filters. Tertiary treatment is given to all the effluent by rapid sand filters. Surplus activated sludge is taken away by tanker vehicles for disposal on farm land.

The Chalton works comprises sedimentation tanks followed by alternating two-stage percolating filters. Tertiary treatment is by taking the effluent over grass plots.

Sludge at both works is de-watered by filter presses. The resulting sludge cake is taken to farms.

Both works have been satisfactorily maintained and functioned adequately during the manual workers dispute.

CESSPOOLS

A mechanical cesspool exhauster worked daily throughout the year emptying on a regular basis 40 domestic cesspools within the County Borough and various commercial catchpits for which charges are made.

One rodent treatment is being carried out in sewers.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The refuse collection service was disrupted during the period 15th September to 8th November inclusive, six weeks and two days being lost because of strike action by the men. During the period of the strike emergency arrangements were made to assist the public. Over 400,000 paper and plastic sacks were issued, and the refuse tip was opened seven days a week. Apart from this period a weekly service was maintained throughout the County Borough.

The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping, and during the year the weight of all refuse dealt with at the tip was 204,798 tons.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,590*
Primary Inspections:—								<i>No. of visits</i>
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS								
Dwelling houses on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,894
Dwelling houses, no nuisance found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Own observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Infectious disease enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Notifiable infectious disease disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Vermin, insects and other pests	..				...	...	..	174
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	899
Noise abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
HOUSING ACTS								
Individual unfit houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Housing application visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Houses let in multiple occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528
Improvement grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
FOOD PREMISES								
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Canteens and mobile canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	197
Cafes and restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Public houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Guest houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Other food shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Food and drug samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	374
Food inspection (excluding slaughterhouses)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
Slaughterhouses (primarily for meat inspection)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,141
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Milk shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Visits to obtain water samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302
Food and drink vending machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

* This figure does not include 1,415 complaints of Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

DRAINAGE

Reconstructed	7
Tested	29
Exposed	13
Repaired	24
Inspection chambers repaired	16
New inspection chamber covers provided	15
Gullies renewed	10
Soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	20
W.Cs. repaired	49
New W.C. pans provided	25
Private drains unstopped	229
Combined drains unstopped	262
Cisterns repaired or renewed	56
Guttering repaired or renewed	193
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed	45
Rain water pipes and sink waste pipes disconnected	5
Sinks renewed	5
Sink waste pipes repaired, renewed or trapped	41
Cesspools replaced by main drainage	1
Cesspools repaired	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Accumulation of refuse	146
Animals kept prejudicial to health	6
Brickwork or pointings	22
Ceilings repaired	81
Chimney stacks repaired	10
Dampness remedied	135
Disinfections carried out	7
Disinfestations carried out	201
Doors and frames repaired or renewed	40
Filthy premises cleansed	19
Fireplaces and stoves repaired or renewed	19
Flashings and filletings	1
Flooring	67
Passages paved	16
Rendering repaired or renewed	13
Roofs made watertight	155
Sash cords renewed	81
Skirting boards repaired	8
Sub-floor ventilation provided or improved	10
Wall plaster renewed	60
Water supply reinstated or made sufficient	42
Windows and frames repaired or renewed	213
Miscellaneous	274

TOTAL

2,672

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1969 ...	23	23
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24	19	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39	25	18
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	4	3
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 56	1	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	49	36
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	40	40
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 18	1	1
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26	12	11
Prevention of damage by Pests Act, 1949, Section 4 ...	1	1
	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 152
	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1970	23	

Work carried out by the Corporation

In 35 cases it was necessary for the Corporation to carry out work in default of, or on behalf of, the owner or occupier as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 24. 20 houses at a cost of ...	518	18	4
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17. 12 houses at a cost of ...	39	14	0
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39. Two houses at a cost of	8	16	0
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26. One house at a cost of ...	22	0	0
Total	<hr/> £589	8	4 <hr/>

Where a blocked drain is found to serve more than one property, it is referred to the Borough Engineer for attention, and an attempt is made to clear the stoppage by rodding before enforcement action is instituted. Two hundred and sixty-two references were made during the year.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

At the end of the year, seven sites catering for 81 vans were licensed. In addition the Municipal site provides for a further 54 vans and this was satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

A total of 30 visits and 10 revisits was paid to caravans and caravan sites during the year.

Efforts continued towards finding a suitable site for gipsy and other travelling caravan dwellers, but in a densely built up area like Luton, the difficulties are very real, and prospects of success appear remote.

DISINFECTION

Cases of notifiable infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	16
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Articles disinfected by steam	...	...	...	...	...	354
Articles disinfected by fumigants	...	...	...	...	...	35
Premises visited tracing infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	91

Three hundred and seventy-three library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned to the Public Library.

DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested for vermin or other insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	150
Articles disinfested by steam	...	...	...	...	...	364

The number of houses disinfested fell from 88 in 1969 to 69. The decrease was due to an allround decline in the number of infestations by ants, bugs, fleas and cockroaches.

The Council underwrites the cost of destroying wasps nests for old age pensioners. This was done on two occasions.

Identification of specimens proved beyond the resources of the Department on two occasions and these were submitted to the Natural History Department of the British Museum. The service of the entomologists at the Museum is particularly valuable and much appreciated.

PESTS DESTRUCTION

Whilst the number of complaints returned to the normal level after the high peak encountered last year, the number of mice infestations in domestic premises again increased substantially. This is due to two reasons; one, the comparative difficulty of poisoning mice and, two, the different food handling habits of some of the recent immigrants to this country. This is a matter for education in the handling and protection of food.

Anti-blood coagulant and narcotising baits were the pesticides employed.

		Com- plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com- pleted	Treatment in progress
Private Dwellings	{ Rats	502	581	490	22
	{ Mice	515	523	494	26
Business Premises	{ Rats	109	109	110	5
	{ Mice	289	289	274	15
Totals	{ Rats	611	690	600	27
	{ Mice	804	812	768	41

In dealing with the above-mentioned infestations, the rodent operatives paid a total of 6,737 visits. Twenty-nine visits were also made to infestations by the Public Health Inspectors.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent has kindly supplied the following information:—

During the season of 1970, the following numbers attended:—

						<i>Luton Baths Centre</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimmers	...	...	...	...	...	258,553	58,975
Spectators	...	...	...	...	...	14,920	3,720
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	41,945	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	128,508	—
Instruction (Class and Private)	...	...	...	...	...	32,124	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Swimmers and Spectators	...	...	...	...	...	476,050	62,695
Slipper Baths	...	...	...	...	...	25,448	<hr/>
						<hr/>	
Total Attendances	...	...	...	...	...	501,498	<hr/>

Chloroscope examinations of the waters are carried out by the attendants twice daily. There are seven swimming pools in the Borough including those at Denbigh, Lealands and Stockwood High Schools, and the Luton and Dunstable Hospital. Water from the town's mains supply is used in the pools, each of which has a circulation system and is equipped with rapid sand filtration. The complete circulation is effected in each pool in a 4-4½ hour period and the water is completely changed annually. Breakpoint chlorination is employed in each case.

Four hundred and five samples of swimming bath water were procured by Public Health Inspectors and submitted to the Borough Chemist for examination. This procedure enables a check to be kept on the quality of the bath waters and permits rapid action to be taken where analyses show that water is getting out of condition.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Nine visits of inspection were paid to the three Cinemas and one Theatre in the Borough for the purpose of satisfying the Council as the Licensing Authority that the sanitary accommodation was adequate and had been satisfactorily maintained during the year. One visit was also made to the Fair during its visits to the Borough, for the purpose of supervising the sanitary arrangements and to ensure that the food stalls were kept satisfactorily.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Due to the temporary shortage of solid smokeless fuel it was not possible to bring into operation a further Smoke Control Order during the year. Supply prospects were not good for existing areas and the Minister made arrangements to enable Local Authorities to suspend existing areas if this became necessary. Fortunately a mild winter and good stocks of smokeless fuel at the National Coal Board Concentration Depot did not render this step necessary.

During November the No. 8 Order was confirmed by the Minister to come into operation on 1st June, 1971.

Industrial boiler plant has generally operated to comply with the provisions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. The last hand-fired Cornish boiler was finally shut down during the year having been replaced by an oil fired vertical boiler. Grit emission from a hand fired Lancashire boiler with forced draught burning small Anthracite proved troublesome but this installation also was nearing the end of its life and a replacement oil fired boiler was nearly ready for commissioning at the year end.

Dust emission from the Concentration Depot again gave rise to complaint and following consultations with National Coal Board experts, further measures are to be taken to reduce dust within the Depot.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The National Survey, after nine years operation, was concluded during 1969 and a report on the investigation was published by the Department of Trade and Industry in November, 1970, covering the South Eastern Region excluding London. This showed that Luton had the highest concentrations of both smoke and sulphur dioxide, although only marginally so, in each instance. Having regard to the size of the town, the levels recorded gave no cause for alarm, but illustrate the wisdom of, and the need for, the Council's policy of applying smoke control to the whole Borough as soon as possible.

As a result of changed operating conditions at Vauxhall and the alteration of use at Barnfield High School, two of the five recording stations were closed down.

The table below gives a summary of the work carried out under the Clean Air Act during the year:—

Number of contraventions investigated	...	...	...	...	48
Number of visits and revisits	...	...	...	...	118
Number of visits to boiler houses	...	...	...	...	14
Number of visits to premises in Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	150
Number of visits re special surveys	...	...	...	...	55
Number of notices served or arrangements made concerning excessive emissions of smoke	...	...	...	...	11
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of smoke emission in smoke control areas	...	...	...	...	2
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of Section 12 of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	1
Number of notices served or arrangements made in respect of other infringements of the Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	31
Number of visits to Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations	...	...	...	...	428
Chimney heights determined	...	...	...	...	32

No applications for prior approval were made, 18 notifications of intention to instal new furnaces were received during the year.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Recent publicity given to the pollution of the environment has increased public awareness of pollution by noise. The majority of cases brought to the Department revealed that machinery had been installed in buildings not designed to house them close to dwelling houses and in other cases heavy machinery had not been mounted on resilient mountings. This has resulted in several firms being involved in considerable expense to minimise nuisance to local residents. Despite this, complaints were still being received about one firm at the end of the year.

The solution of these problems has required a considerable number of visits over a lengthy period.

Fifty-six complaints were received and in each of these cases appropriate action was taken to eliminate nuisance where this had been confirmed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The administration of the Act has continued smoothly through the year in accordance with previously determined policy.

Routine inspections have been carried out at a reasonable level to ensure continued compliance with the Act and visits have been paid also to premises which have been the subject of fresh registrations.

Nine hundred and thirty-three visits were made for the purposes of inspection, re-inspection and investigation. Seventy-six notices were served requiring a variety of works and eighty-eight were abated. Forty-one accidents, all non-fatal, were reported. None were very serious, the majority being caused by the use of knives or as a result of slips or strains when lifting. Four modifications were made following the investigation of accidents. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any instance.

The work of inspection was once more shared by the District Public Health Inspectors and the Specialist Inspector responsible for Food Premises.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	12	857	53
Retail shops	18	889	691
Wholesale shops warehouses	1	98	65
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	1	171	19
Fuel storage depots ...	—	8	—
Total	32	2,023	828

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises: 933.

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	5,883
Retail shops	5,277
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	784
Catering establishments open to the public	1,209
Canteens	117
Fuel storage depots	48
Total	13,318
Total males	5,984
Total females	7,334

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Class of premises	Section of Act or title of Regulations or Order	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
Offices	Sanitary Conven- iences Regulations 1964 ...	} Nil	Nil
Retail shops	Section 6(4) ...		
Wholesale shops, warehouses	Section 6(1) ...		
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Section 7		
Fuel storage depots	Section 10(1) ...		

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the conditions in which pet animals are kept pending sale. It provides for the licensing of premises from which pet animals are sold and empowers a Local Authority to make conditions regarding the housing and care of the pets. The conditions demanded in the Borough are those recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

There are six licensed Pet Shops in the Borough and 37 visits were paid by the Public Health Inspector during the year to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

In addition, 10 visits were paid by the Council's Veterinary Surgeon to examine the condition of animals kept for sale.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

The purpose of this Act is to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for dogs and cats. Provision is made to ensure that suitable accommodation, food, drink and bedding material is provided and that the animals are exercised at suitable intervals. The measure also requires precautions to prevent the spread of infectious or contagious disease and for the protection of the animals in case of fire.

There is only one Kennel licensed in the County Borough with accommodation for 50 dogs. Two visits were paid by the Public Health Inspector and the premises were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

In addition one visit of inspection was paid by the Veterinary Surgeon.

LICENSING OF WASTE FOOD PLANTS

There are now no plants within the Borough licensed for boiling waste food for pig swill.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Although there are very few premises in the Borough dealing in Feeding stuffs every effort has been made to secure a representative selection and eight samples were obtained as well as twelve samples of Fertilisers. All were informal.

Two feeding stuffs and one fertiliser had constituents which were in excess of the permitted limits of variation whilst one fertiliser showed a deficiency. The Agricultural Analyst also drew attention to a technical omission in a label.

These various matters were the subject of representations of the firms concerned, and satisfactory explanations were obtained.

A total of eleven visits to premises were paid.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

It has not been possible to carry out sampling of filling materials during the year because of failure of the prescribed analysts to agree a new scale of charges with the Ministry for the Environment.

It is hoped that the impasse will be resolved at an early date to allow a resumption of this important work.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The two trades concerned are a gut scrapers and a fellmonger. The former premises operated for the first time virtually without complaint and there is no doubt that the decision to re-route the sewer has been fully justified.

There were no complaints about the fellmonger.

Twenty-seven visits were made to these premises.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector								10
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	18	1	—	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	690	47	21	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	42	61	5	Nil
Totals	750	109	26	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they are reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Not lighted	2	2	—	1	—
(e) Dirty condition	4	—	—	4	—
(f) Without indication	3	2	—	2	—
(g) No intervening space	1	1	—	1	—
(h) Needing repairs	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Not ventilated	—	—	—	—	—
(j) Not screened	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	11	7	—	—	—
Total	26	14	—	10	—

At the 31st December, 1970, there were 690 factories (mechanical power) and 18 factories (non-mechanical power) on the Register. These figures include 108 hat manufacturers and 27 allied trades. It is noteworthy that in 1948 there were 255 hat manufacturers in the Borough.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

	Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
FEBRUARY RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	682	—	—	—	—	—
	Other classes of work	100	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	782	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST RETURNS	Making, etc., of wearing apparel ...	697	—	—	—	—	—
	Lampshade making	6	—	—	—	—	—
	All other classes of work ...	337	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	1,040	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of firms employing outworkers who live in the Borough 54

Total number of outworkers employed who live in the Borough ... 577

In connection with the above, the following work was undertaken:—

February Returns: 13 lists were forwarded to 12 other Local Authorities in respect of 165 workers.

7 lists were received from 7 other Local Authorities in respect of 12 workers.

August Returns: 18 lists were forwarded to 18 other Local Authorities in respect of 163 workers.

6 lists were received from 6 other Local Authorities in respect of 7 workers.

HOUSING

The houses dealt with under the housing programme since 1954 are classified below:—

Number of houses in confirmed Clearance Areas	...	...	...	966
Number of houses in Clearance Areas awaiting confirmation	...			30
Number of individual unfit houses subject to Demolition or Closing Orders	...	...	...	254
Number of houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	33
Number of houses purchased by the Corporation for Demolition	...			204
Number of houses closed or demolished by negotiation with Owners				13
				<hr/> 1,500
Number of houses in Clearance Areas previously dealt with individually	...	...	...	74
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	<hr/>1,426 <hr/>

During 1970, three dwellings were reported to the Health Committee as individually unfit and two Closing Orders were made. Undertakings to carry out work to render fit were accepted in respect of two properties.

By December, 41 Council owned “grey” properties were still occupied. These houses were principally acquired in connection with the Park Town Redevelopment Plan.

In addition, 45 Corporation owned houses in “short lived” areas were also in occupation.

Some of the houses in both the above categories were used for the emergency accommodation of families at the request of the Children’s and Welfare Departments.

One hundred and fifty-two houses were demolished during the year, 104 in Clearance Areas, and 48 on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act, 1957.

In addition, ten houses were closed, following rehousing of the occupants by the Corporation. Fifty-six properties were acquired for redevelopment and demolished during 1970.

A total of 352 persons including 96 families were rehoused from unfit houses and houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) of the Housing Act in connection with Clearance Areas during the year.

The facility afforded whereby intending purchasers of houses in the County Borough are given an indication of the expected “life” of property was again much used by the Public. Three hundred and thirty-five enquiries were made.

Thirty-seven houses were inspected in connection with applications for Improvement Grants.

Other Statistics

Routine House to House inspections	...	...	...	...	451
Improvement Area Surveys	...	...	...	...	277
Qualification Certificate inspections	...	...	...	...	331
Provisional Qualification Certificate inspections	...	...	...	...	77
Certificate of Disrepair inspections	...	...	...	...	14
Three Public Inquiries re 152 pinks (Park Town, Windsor Street, etc., Brunswick Street, etc., Charles Street)					

The continuing deterioration of older houses is still a perplexing problem and because of this, the successful implementation of the Housing Act, 1969, is eminently desirable. After consideration of various possible areas, a survey was carried out involving 220 properties. A report on this project was considered by the Housing Group of Officers, and arising out of their deliberations it was agreed to survey a further area. This was in course of preparation at the year end.

There is no doubt that the theory behind these provisions is sound. For example it is calculated that there are some 6,750 houses in the town (excluding a number which will have to be demolished for highway and other improvements) which are capable of improvement and which ought to be saved from the inexorable slide into deterioration and subsequent clearance.

Unfortunately the financial incentives do not appear to be sufficiently attractive during the present phase of "dear" money to induce owners to participate in the implementation of improvement areas.

Nevertheless the attempt ought to be made and it is hoped that recommendations will be submitted to Housing Committee early in 1971.

The provisions of the Act relating to the "fair rent" policy evoked considerable reaction and resulted in a steady flow of applications for Qualification Certificates as under:—

Qualification Certificate applications	...	...	...	116
Provisional Qualification Certificate applications	...	...	...	105

Dealing with these applications was a major task which involved 408 visits to houses. These visits are especially onerous in that much time is spent in explaining the complicated provisions to the tenants, many of whom are elderly.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Survey work for the purpose of locating houses in multi-occupation has resulted in the inspection of 71 new premises. In addition regular supervision of the main areas of concentration has been necessary because of the frequent changes in occupation which occur. This work necessitated 1,290 visits and 355 interviews with builders, landlords and estate agents.

Three hundred and ninety-nine of these visits were to houses occupied by immigrant families.

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of four premises. In one instance the summons was withdrawn as the work had been completed by the day of hearing. In a second case the proceedings were discontinued as the occupancy reverted to a single family. In respect of the third house the hearing was adjourned sine die as considerable progress had been made with the necessary works. An adjournment resulted in the fourth case as the house was in process of sale.

The excellent working relationship with the Fire Prevention Division of the Fire Brigade has continued and more houses have been provided with good protection against fire as a result.

There are now more than 500 recorded Houses in Multiple Occupation and some two-thirds of these have been made to comply with the Council's standards for such premises.

RENT ACT, 1957

Details of Certificates of Disrepair issued and cancelled during the year are shown below:—

PART I

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	5
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates:—					
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	3
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	2
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	2
(7) Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1

PART II

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

						1954 <i>Act</i>	1957 <i>Act</i>
(8) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(9) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(10) Decisions of Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil
(11) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
MILK**

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	300
No. of premises registered as Dairies	2

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	2
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	261
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	253
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Ultra Heat Treated	14
No. of Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences to use the special designation Untreated	3

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The designations under which milk is sold are Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated and Ultra-Heat Treated. The latter treatment is operated only by two or three dairies in the country, as it demands special plant including aseptic conditions for bottling or cartonning. It has the very special advantage of being long keeping and can be safely stored for several months without refrigeration so long as the container remains unopened.

The town's milk supply comes from considerable distances. Some is brought direct from farms in Warwickshire, whilst some is brought by tanker from depots in Wiltshire or Somerset. The development of bulk farm collection has had considerable impact, some 18,000 gallons being brought in daily by this method.

Two samples of milk were obtained from milk vending machines and both were satisfactory.

Seventy-nine samples of milk were obtained from all sources for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. All satisfied the prescribed tests.

No samples were taken for Brucella examination following the extensive exercise carried out in 1969.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED BOTTLES AND CHURNS

Fourteen batches of milk bottles, 305 in all, were obtained from the two dairies for examination. Sixty-six bottles were unsatisfactory and as these were mainly from one machine a considerable amount of work on it was put in hand. This was still in progress at the end of the year.

The unsatisfactory performance of the churn washer at another dairy gave cause for concern, and an extensive programme of sampling churn rinsings was undertaken. Twenty-six batches comprising samples from 173 churns were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Three complete batches were unsatisfactory and the total number of churns so classed was 63.

During this exercise a number of modifications were carried out on the washer without a noticeable improvement in performance and towards the end of the year an order for a new washer was placed.

REGISTRATIONS FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	...	...	...	425
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	90
Fish Frying and Curing ...	...	...	...	31

Eleven applications for registration were approved during the year.

A total of 3,121 visits was paid to food premises to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and this figure includes 513 special inspections of registered premises as follows:—

Sale and storage of Ice-Cream ...	...	...	...	259
Manufacture of Preserved Food	...	...	...	185
Fish Frying and Curing ...	...	...	...	69

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960
FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY
VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966

Regular supervision of food shops was maintained to ensure continued compliance with the Regulations. No serious contraventions were found, but 241 notices were served for various defects and 170 were complied with.

The following table shows the type and number of food shops in the Borough:—

Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Flour Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sugar Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Cooked Meats Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Off Licence Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wholesalers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Asian Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Departmental Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total							699

In addition to the above there are 521 premises of all types serving meals which are detailed on page 97.

All of these premises are regularly inspected and all 1,220 comply with Regulation 16 (provision of hand washing facilities). Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing of food and equipment) applies to 1,089 of these premises and all are in compliance.

As there is no obligation for mobile shops to be registered with the Local Authority, the precise number operating within the Borough is not known. Inspections are carried out to enforce the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations and 63 were made on the streets of the town.

One tour of inspection of food stalls accompanying the pleasure fair, which visits the town periodically during the year, was made. All these stalls are equipped with facilities for personal washing and provided with hot water as required by the Regulations.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

Market Hall

The existing Market Hall which was converted from the old Plait Hall is shortly to be replaced by a new Market Hall as part of the Central Area Redevelopment. Structural work was well advanced by the end of the year.

There are 33 food stalls in the existing Market Hall as follows:—

Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sweet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
International and Asian Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Regular supervision of these premises has been maintained, 115 visits of inspection having been paid during the year.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the District, but 150–200 birds are handled weekly at the local Kosher butchers. A system of voluntary notification of suspected carcasses exists.

Ten visits were made to the premises during the year.

Hygiene in Food Preparation

During 1970, Airport Catering Services Ltd. have further extended their premises and functions to meet the demands of continuing growth of passenger traffic at the Airport, and together with the other flight catering concessionaire, Court Air Catering Ltd. approx. 2,000,000 hot and cold meals were handled; an increase of 23,000 over 1969.

Structural alterations, improvements and redecorations were also made to the Court Air Catering premises in 1970. Inspection of imported food was carried out, and routine inspection of all food preparation premises at the Airport maintained during the year.

The required advice and supervision was given regarding the provision of Food Preparation facilities in a Private Day Nursery established during the year.

The work of repair and safety of Lifts and Hoists, as required by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, was carried out at six Public Houses.

The Specialist Inspector for Food Hygiene has continued to attend the Control of Infection Committee meetings at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, and has carried out inspections of the hospital catering facilities.

During the year 17 new food premises have been established, including a new factory canteen and new snack bar facilities at the temporary bus station. Sixteen premises ceased to be used as food premises.

There are 521 premises in the town, made up as follows:—

Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	96
Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	28
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	85
Social Clubs	...	...	...	...	45
School Kitchens/Canteens	...	...	...	...	56
School Canteens (no meals cooked)	...	...	...	...	2
Nursery Kitchens	...	...	...	...	6
Canteens serving Snacks only	...	...	...	...	28
Caterers	...	...	...	...	6
Hotels, Guest and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	33
Occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	24
Homes	...	...	...	...	5
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	107
					<hr/>
					521
					<hr/>

The routine inspections and revisits of all types of food premises in the town were continued and the details of the work carried out are as follows:—

Total number of inspections, revisits and interviews: 1,132

Premises visited:—

Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	286
Guest Houses and Hotels	...	...	...	...	...	39
Restaurants, cafes and snack bars	...	...	...	...	...	333
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	85
Clubs and occasional catering premises	...	...	...	...	...	153
New premises	...	...	...	...	...	11
Miscellaneous premises	...	...	...	...	...	225

Sixty-six premises were made to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, by reason of the execution of major improvements. Also, 139 items of minor work were called for and completed (including cleaning, redecoration and the provision of miscellaneous items such as hot water supply, sinks, wash basins, refuse bins, floor covering, etc.).

One film strip was shown and a lecture given.

ICE-CREAM

Two hundred and fifty-nine visits to ice-cream premises and vehicles were paid for the purpose of inspections, registration and obtaining samples of ice cream.

One sample of an ice lolly was examined by the Public Analyst and found satisfactory.

Twenty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Fourteen were placed in Grade I, 12 in Grade II and two in Grade III. Repeat samples of these latter were obtained and were satisfactory.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

Apart from pigs, increases in the numbers of animals processed were recorded in all categories, the total headrate being 66,236. This was made up of 15,702 cattle, 36,469 sheep, 13,772 pigs and 293 calves.

It is disappointing to record the loss of the licence to export to the E.E.C. Countries. This was due partly to new requirements which came into operation on the 1st October and required amongst other things the total separation of pig slaughter from that of other animals. To meet this requirement it will be necessary to provide a new piggery. In addition there are other structural requirements (c.g. better provision for casualty slaughter) and major renewals of floors and wall surfaces.

These matters were occupying the Council's attention at the end of the year.

By December, the Associated Meat Company, who are the main user of the Abattoir, had almost completed the erection of a meat cutting and packing building on land adjacent to the Abattoir, to which it is connected by a corridor and overhead rail.

This plant is expected to increase substantially the throughput of the Abattoir, particularly if arrangements can be made for the provision of the piggery referred to.

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

A complete meat inspection service is maintained both at the Municipal Abattoir and at the one private slaughterhouse operated in the County Borough, for which the maximum charges permitted by the Regulations are made, being the actual cost of the service provided.

One thousand, one hundred and forty-one visits were made to slaughterhouses. The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 77,724 compared with 67,527 in 1969.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	16,951	562	491	41,926	17,794	77,724
Number inspected	16,951	562	491	41,926	17,794	77,724
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	4	5	1	51	22	83
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6,851	273	11	4,371	4,394	15,900
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	40·44%	49·47%	2·44%	10·55%	24·82%	20·56%
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	55	55
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0·31%	0·07%
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	37	—	—	—	—	37
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	33	—	—	—	—	33
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Although the incidence of Tuberculosis in bovines has been gratifyingly low for more than ten years, 1970 was notable in that not a single case was recorded except in the case of pigs, and here the incidence fell to 0·31% (0·37% in 1969).

Thirty-seven cattle were affected with cysticercosis, a percentage of 0·21%, a slight decline from the 1969 figure of 0·34%.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1969	...	19
Applications for Licences considered during 1970	...	5
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1970	...	25

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised:—

<i>No. of Condemnation Notes</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Weight in lb.</i>
2,208	Beef	81,558
	Pork	14,854
	Mutton	9,657
	Fresh Meat other than from Slaughterhouses	3,944
	Meat—Canned	2,473
	Sausages and Meat Products, Ham/Cheese/ Beefburgers, etc.	500
	Bacon and Ham	482
	Chickens, Turkeys and Rabbits—Fresh and Canned	517
	Meat and Chicken Pies and Puddings ...	327
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	3,145
	Fruit Pies and Puddings	28
	Fruit—Canned, Dried and Fresh, and Fruit and Vegetable Juices	5,315
	Preserves	704
	Vegetables—Fresh and Canned, and Soups ...	5,443
	Milk and Milk Products, Cream—Fresh and Canned	606
	Ice-Cream	14
	Cheese—Fresh and Processed	12
	Flour, Bread, Puddings, Cake and Cake Mix- tures, Biscuits, Pastry	491
	Cereals and Baby Food	24
	Custard, Blancmange, Mousse, Jellies, Flavour- ings, Yogurt, Cornflour	252
	Sauces and Pickles, Condiments and Gravy Salt, Fish and Meat Pastes	129
	Beverages, Soft Drinks, Beer, etc.	69
	Sugar	18
	Eggs	28
	Meat and Chicken Dinners for 1	41
<hr/> 2,208		<hr/> 58 tons, 6 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs. <hr/>
		<hr/> 130,631 <hr/>

The above statement includes the weight of entire carcasses and organs of 9 cattle, 1 calf, 51 sheep and 22 pigs.

Meat condemned at the Municipal Abattoir, the private slaughterhouse and at butchers' shops in the Borough is collected by an approved contractor who subjects this material to a steam digestion process. The remainder of the condemned food is disposed of by supervised burial on the Corporation's Airport Tip.

Fourteen samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination in connection with various investigations and complaints. This service is most valuable to the Department as a supplement to meat inspection and other food examinations.

One hundred and four complaints relating to food and food containers were received during the year. Four were found on investigation not to be justified and the majority of the remainder resulted in the issue of warnings or advice to the vendors.

In no instance was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SAMPLING OF FOODS AND DRUGS

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., who writes:—

During the year under review a total of 441 samples was submitted for examination under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. This included 207 samples of milk and, of these, 12 were deficient in fat. In all cases the samples deficient were parts only of large consignments, and the average fat content of the whole consignment was never below the statutory minimum. A further 40 samples were deficient in solids not fat and, whilst some of these samples again represent a part only of a large consignment, and the average composition of the consignment was satisfactory, where the average composition was below the statutory minimum the solids not fat was indicative of poor quality milk. The Hortvet freezing point test indicated that these milks were genuine but abnormal. Penicillin was not found in any sample of milk.

Samples which were the subject of comments were as follows. A stomach settling liquid and contraceptive tablets were unsatisfactory on minor details of labelling. A packet of mixed dried fruit was low in weight, and this matter was referred to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures. Further, samples were submitted for examination as the result of complaints to the Public Health Department, and, of these, there were no grounds for complaint in respect of the lemonade shandy, rice crispies or leeks. A sample of cooking oil contained some of the sealing compound which is used in the manufacture of the can. Its presence is undesirable but not harmful. A sample of pork sausages was submitted for the meat content which was found to be 60 per cent. The sausages were for catering purposes so that this amount of meat could not be criticised. A sample of cheese cakes had two mouse droppings on them.

Legislation introduced during the year included the following:—

The Labelling of Food Regulations 1970, the main provisions of which do not come into effect until 1973.

The Cream Regulations 1970, which now make provision for seven different kinds of cream.

Seven other relevant publications related to Poisons, Medicines and Therapeutic Substances.

The Food and Drugs (Milk) Act legalises the production of U.H.T. milk.

The Agriculture Act 1970, will eventually replace, among other things, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act 1926.

The very opening of the year was heralded by legislation which banned the use of cyclamates, and it is quite remarkable the speed with which this ban was implemented, particularly in soft drinks.

Nature of Sample	Formal	Informal
Butter	—	2
Meat and meat products	—	29
Confectionery, sweets, etc.	—	3
Fish—canned, and fish and meat pastes	—	11
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned	—	18
Vegetables—fresh and canned	—	7
Groceries—miscellaneous	—	77
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc.	—	5
Lard, cooking fat and suet and oil	—	9
Margarine	—	2
Milk and milk foods (canned) and cream	—	10
Milk	207	—
Drugs and Medical Preparations	—	14
Sausages and sausage meat	—	3
Soft Drinks	—	7
Wines, spirits and beers	10	2
Ice-cream and Lollies	—	3
Bread, Biscuits and Cakes	—	15
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	—	4
Vegetarian Products	—	3
Totals	217	224
	441	

The following samples were the subject of comment:

A stomach settling liquid on minor details of labelling.

This was taken up with the manufacturer and remedied.

A packet of mixed dried fruit was low in weight.

This was referred to the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures.

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES
OTHER THAN CHANNEL ISLANDS MILK

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	26	3.83	8.82
February	11	4.07	7.87
March	22	3.58	8.60
Quarter ended 31.3.70 ...	59	3.78	8.55
April	13	3.63	8.68
May	11	3.11	8.53
June	23	3.33	8.76
Quarter ended 30.6.70 ...	47	3.37	8.68
July	10	3.64	8.74
August	22	3.74	8.70
September	12	3.65	8.89
Quarter ended 30.9.70 ...	44	3.69	8.77
October	13	3.91	8.96
November	28	4.04	8.80
December	12	4.15	8.73
Quarter ended 31.12.70 ...	53	4.04	8.82
Year ended 31.12.70 ...	203	3.74	8.70

In addition, four samples of Channel Islands milk were examined and showed averages of 4.49% Fat and 9.11% Solids not Fat.

Thirty-three samples of milk were reported upon as being abnormal in that they were deficient in solids—not fat. The Hortvet test showed them to be genuine milks. Two samples of milk were found to contain an unidentifiable substance which interfered with the test for antibiotics. Repeat samples were satisfactory.

Five special samples were submitted for analysis following complaints.

One involved examinations of a dog's organs on suspicion of strychnine poisoning, but this was not confirmed. The other samples were satisfactory.

**SCHOOL
HEALTH
SERVICE**

COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON



PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

R. M. DYKES,
M.A., M.D., D.P.H.SCHOOL CLINIC,
DALLOW ROAD,
LUTON

Telephone 28271

June 1971

To the Chairman and
Members of the Education
Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The school population increased from 30,196 in January 1970 to 31,400 in January 1971. The work of the School Health Service has tended to expand with the increase in population and the present School Clinic is not adequate to accommodate all the clinical and clerical staff required.

Mr. David Levi, F.R.C.S., who acted as Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant for many years gave up his appointment in 1970 and Mr. Mee, Surgical Specialist at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, agreed to carry out occasional sessions at the School Clinic. However, all but very minor defects are now referred directly to the hospital outpatient departments concerned. In spite of these changes total School Clinic attendances (excluding dental) rose from 13,922 in 1969 to 14,757 in 1970.

During the year the Medical Officers' Minor Ailment Clinics were discontinued. Recently minor ailment clinics have been largely devoted to verrucae and minor first aid procedures of which the former can be left to the Chiropodist and the latter to the Clinic Nurse.

Facilities for dealing with disturbed children were improved by the appointment of three full-time social workers to the Child Guidance Clinic. The Unit for Non-communicating and Autistic Children opened at Rothesay Road Nursery School in January 1970, and a brief account of this project is contained in this report.

The rise in the number of children found to be verminous from 507 in 1969 to 903 in 1970 is disappointing. It demonstrates the continuing need for cleanliness inspections and health education in this field.

In recent years much adverse and ill-informed criticism has been directed against the nation's School Health Service, but now that there is a likelihood of the School Health Service being completely divorced from education there is a growing fear that something of proved value may be lost for ever. It is our earnest hope that as part of a unified health service the School Health Service will continue to serve the needs of school children and parents as it has in the past.

R. M. DYKES,
Principal School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL POPULATION

The school population in January, 1970, was 30,196 and rose to 31,400 in January, 1971.

The number of pupils on the registers on the 21st January, 1971, was as follows:—

Primary, Junior and Comprehensive Schools and	
Vith Form College	30,731
Day Special School for E.S.N. Children ...	184
Nursery Schools and Classes	287
Nursery Schools and Classes—part-time ...	198

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The medical examination of school children was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, 1953. As in previous years, infant school entrants were examined within their first year at school, and a brief inspection was given where possible at junior and comprehensive schools.

The extensive care given to children in infant schools was continued in 1970. Doctors visited infant and nursery schools each term and children in these schools were given a “full” or “periodic” medical examination. In other schools this inspection was confined to those who had never had a previous inspection. There were 4,235 periodic examinations in comparison with 4,191 in 1969, and of the children so examined 825 (19·2%) were found to have defects requiring treatment. There were 1,914 re-examinations as compared with 1,918 in 1969.

A questionnaire was issued to the parents of ten and fourteen year old children who were to be seen by the school doctor. Although it was not possible to carry out medical inspection in comprehensive schools, a much greater number of children in junior schools received the modified form of examination. Eighteen junior schools and Richmond Hill Special School were visited.

Vision testing in junior and comprehensive schools was carried out independently of doctors’ visits.

The number of inspection sessions averaged 11·7 during the school terms.

Attendance of Parents

The attendance and co-operation of parents at periodic medical inspection where specific invitations are issued continued to be excellent. The percentage of attendance of parents at the examination of infant age groups rose from 85·9% in 1969 to 87·3% in 1970. The percentage of parent attendance at the examination of other age groups was also good, being 82·2%.

INFANT EXAMINATION

Number seen by school medical officer at school	4,235
Number re-examined at school	1,914

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Number seen by school medical officer at school ...	1,884
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SENIOR EXAMINATION

Number seen by school medical officer at school ... 54

RE-EXAMINATIONS FROM INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR EXAMINATIONS

Number of children given subsequent medical examination
 at School Clinic ... 74
 Number of defects found to require treatment ... 74
 Number of defects found to require observation ... 1

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE CHILDREN INSPECTED

At each routine medical inspection the school doctor assessed general fitness. As in 1969, in 1970 no child was considered unsatisfactory.

VISION SCREENING AT SCHOOLS**INTERMEDIATE**

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/
 school nurse ... 3,052
 Number already under treatment for defective vision ... 237
 Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ... 647

SENIOR

Number of children vision screened by health visitor/
 school Nurse ... 2,219
 Number already under treatment for defective vision ... 457
 Number referred to School Clinic for vision test ... 416

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

From September, 1967 newly arrived immigrant children of school age were medically examined. Faeces specimens were examined for pathogens and parasites and the children were also tuberculin (Heaf) tested. The results are shown in the table which follows:—

Country of Origin	West Indies	Guyana	Pakistan	India	Italy	East Africa (All Asian in origin)
Number ...	58	2	67	8	3	45
Heaf Positive ...	22	2	36	5	1	29
Abnormal Chest X-ray ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eye Defects ...	7	—	6	2	—	11
Ear Defects ...	2	—	1	—	—	—
Other Defects ...	17	—	11	2	1	7
Abnormal Faeces Results* ...	26	—	34	2	—	6

* Hookworm, Round Worm, Tape Worm, Amoebiasis.

SCHOOL NURSES

The work of the school nurse included:—(1) preparation of pupils for medical inspection, i.e., weighing, measuring height and vision testing, (2) assisting the School Medical Officer at medical inspection, e.g., obtaining history from parents, details of home conditions, etc., (3) routine inspections of pupils for cleanliness, (4) assisting at special clinics, e.g., ophthalmic, orthopaedic, (5) home visitation.

A school nurse trained in audiometry carries out audiometric examinations, prepares moulds for hearing aids, and assists the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon at his clinic sessions.

School nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

1. Number of attendances at clinics:—						
Minor Ailment ...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Special ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,409
2. Number of attendances at School Medical Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	433
3. Number of visits to schools for:—						
(a) Head Inspections:						
First Visits	...	...	...	...	...	272
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	14
(b) Other Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	712
4. Number of Home Visits					...	533

Cleanliness

All children attending primary and a proportion of those attending secondary schools were inspected by the school nurse at least once each term. The purpose of these inspections was to discover which children were harbouring headlice and eggs (nits), and to take action on any case of general dirtiness or other condition needing attention (e.g., running ears, plantar warts).

Most head infestation occurred in the children of a few families who were constantly being re-infested from contacts at home.

During the year 68,987 inspections were made and 903 children were found to be verminous (2.9 per cent of the school population). Verminous children were excluded from school and treated, and home visits were made to persuade parents to co-operate.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Diagnostic and treatment sessions are held at the School Clinic, Dallow Road.

School Health Clinic—Medical Officer's Sessions—Wednesday p.m.

Nurses' Treatment Sessions—daily.

Dental—daily by appointment.

Ophthalmic—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—five or six sessions weekly.

Orthoptic daily.

E.N.T. Consultant—one session per month.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Consultant—As necessary.

Postural Clinic—at intervals.

Physiotherapy Sessions—Monday and Thursday p.m.

Child Guidance Consultant's Sessions—Wednesday and Friday—four sessions weekly.

Speech Therapy—eight sessions weekly.

Audiometric Testing—five sessions weekly.

Minor Ailments

The treatment of minor ailments was carried out at the School Clinic, Dallow Road. Five Minor Ailment dressing sessions and one Medical Officer's session were held each week.

The number of attendances at the Medical Officer's session was 653 compared with 1,589 in 1969 and 1,864 in 1968.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1966	1,674	24,779
1967	1,840	27,093
1968	1,864	28,653
1969	1,589	30,196
1970	653	31,400

A further 179 sessions were held for consultation and treatment of enuresis and other defects. There were 367 new and 490 subsequent attendances by appointment.

NURSES' DRESSING SESSIONS

Year	Total Attendances	School Population
1966	2,220	24,779
1967	1,835	27,093
1968	1,840	28,653
1969	2,137	30,196
1970	1,936	31,400

Twenty-one children with scabies were diagnosed and treated, compared with 11 in 1969 and 23 in 1968.

Three children with impetigo were diagnosed and treated, compared with eleven in 1969 and seven in 1968.

As well as the treatment of minor ailments, special examinations were undertaken by medical officers at the School Clinic of children referred from School Medical Inspections, school nurses, teachers, welfare officers and parents.

The total number of attendances during the year, excluding those attending for dental care, was 14,757, of which 6,207 were first visits.

Visual Defects

(1) *Ophthalmic Clinic*

Mr. E. A. Butterworth, F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., conducted five sessions each week at the School Clinic.

Operative treatment when indicated, was carried out at the Children's Annexe of the Luton and Dunstable Hospital.

				<i>Examined by</i> <i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i>	
				<i>School</i> <i>Children</i>	<i>Pre-School</i> <i>Children</i>
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	3,226	351
Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	835	99
Number of return cases seen	...	...	...	1,854	195
Number of prescriptions issued	...	...	...	856	38
Number referred for operative treatment/or investigation	...	...	...	6	4

Vision testing was carried out at school medical examination. The "E" card was used in infant schools, and the Keystone Vision Screener in junior and senior schools.

(2) *Orthoptic Clinic*

Total attendances for year	..	..	...	693 school age
				279 pre-school age

From mid-July, following the resignation of Mrs. K. Bowman, the School Health Service was without an orthoptist.

(3) *Colour Vision*

At routine vision testing sessions at junior and senior schools a colour vision test was carried out and 63 juniors and 24 seniors were found to have defective colour vision. There is no treatment for this condition.

Orthopaedic and Surgical Defects

A consultant clinic for children with postural, orthopaedic or surgical defects needing specialist advice, continued to be held on the first Wednesday of each month until June. In June, 1970, Mr. David Levi, F.R.C.S., who had been Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon to Luton Education Committee since 1937, retired from consultation in Luton, and Mr. W. M. Mee, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., agreed to hold consultative clinics at the School Clinic on request. Children were referred to Mr. Mee at the Children's Annexe for advice and/or operation where necessary.

The School Medical Officers held sessions at intervals for the observation and treatment of minor postural defects, and referred 15 children to the physiotherapist for remedial exercises.

The physiotherapist held two treatment sessions weekly throughout the year, giving individual and group therapy for orthopaedic defects, principally postural defects of spine or feet.

Number of attendances at sessions held by Orthopaedic Surgeons ...	100
Number of attendances at sessions held by School Medical Officers ...	95
Number of new cases seen during the year	91
Number of cases on register at 31.12.70	129
Number of attendances at physiotherapy sessions	547

An additional 87 attendances were made by 70 pre-school children referred by Medical Officers from the Child Health Centres and Day Nurseries.

Ear, Nose and Throat Defects

Children suffering from these defects are treated at the Minor Ailment Clinic or referred for specialist opinion, after informing the family doctor. Children thought to have defects of hearing are examined at the School Clinic by audiometry or other special methods.

The Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon held monthly sessions at the School Clinic for children with hearing defects and saw others (e.g., patients with recurrent tonsillitis) at the Luton and Dunstable Hospital and Children's Annexe. The teachers of the deaf attended the consultant sessions at the School Clinic.

Number of Audiometric Sessions (School Nurse) ...	237
Number of school children tested	1,524
Number of school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for further investigation	17
Number of pre-school children tested	180
Number of pre-school children referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	3

Number of E.N.T. Consultant Sessions	...	...	10
Number of school children seen	...	...	41
Total number of attendances	...	...	49
Number of school children recommended to be supplied with hearing aids	...	...	4

In addition 23 pre-school children made 35 attendances, and five were recommended to be supplied with hearing aids.

Hearing tests at school on infant school entrants were continued, and during the year 93 visits to schools were made. A school nurse visited schools with a portable audiometer and made group tests on 6-7 children at a time, referring any doubtful cases for more detailed testing at the School Clinic.

Number of sessions devoted to Audiometric Screening in school	...	...	...	...	...	93
Number of children tested	...	...	...	...	...	3,052
Number of children tested who required further test	...	...	...	...	...	565
Number of children re-tested at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	282
Number of children discharged (no defect)	...	...	...	...	...	60
Number of children for observation	...	...	...	...	...	221
Number of children referred for further investigation by Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant	...	...	...	...	...	1

Units for children with partial hearing

During the year partially hearing children continued to attend the Units for Partially Hearing Children at St. Matthew's J.M. and Legrave Infants' School and the Nursery Class at Legrave Infants'.

At the end of the year there were 21 children attending the Units and Nursery, including five children from areas outside the County Borough.

A welfare helper, working part-time, visited the homes of pre-school children and gave help and support to parents.

Physical Defects and Delicate Children

Eighteen sessions were held during the year for the examination of delicate children and children with physical defects. There were 13 new and seven return cases seen, making a total of 20 attendances.

Children in this group receiving special educational treatment during the year were distributed as follows:—

Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	...	4
Convalescent Home or Open Air School	...	...	...	...	...	5
In Residential Schools for Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	7
In Day School for Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	1

Backward and Disturbed Children

During the year 14 sessions were held by Medical Officers for the assessment of children referred on account of backwardness. There were 11 new and five return cases, making 17 attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding extra tuition at school, special educational treatment, or further supervision were made in each case.

The number of children ascertained during the year under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, as educationally subnormal and requiring special educational treatment at Richmond Hill and residential schools was four. Forty-three children were considered to need education at Richmond Hill School under informal arrangements, and one child was in need of residential education.

A total of 49 children were admitted to Richmond Hill School, of whom four were transfers from other areas, 39 were admitted under informal, and one under formal arrangements, and five resided in the County area.

Transport was provided for 84 children to and from Richmond Hill School.

Number of children who were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944	1
Number of decisions cancelled under Section 57A(2) of the Education Act, 1944	—
Number reported as needing care after leaving school	3

During the year two sessions were held for the assessment of children referred for emotional and behaviour problems. Four children were seen making four attendances, and appropriate recommendations regarding referral to the Child Guidance Clinic or further supervision were made in each case.

Child Guidance

Psychiatrist: R. C. BENIANS, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Nineteen hundred and seventy was a difficult year for the Child Guidance Clinic. With Dr. Benians' resignation in June the Consultant sessions were reduced to two a week until the end of the year. However, three full-time social workers were appointed during the latter half of the year, allowing more regular long-term work with parents and families to be undertaken, and a limited amount of time given to individual psychotherapy with children.

A beginning has been made with small groups of children of similar age whose presenting problem is social maladjustment. These groups will meet fortnightly through the Summer Term in the first instance.

To provide a full psychotherapy service a full-time lay psychotherapist would need to be appointed and more Consultant time made available. Accommodation at the School Clinic is a limiting factor. Day school provision for maladjusted children is essential. At present there is no alternative but to recommend residential placement.

Number of cases referred	...	...	...	...	...	206
Number of new cases seen (including 21 referred but not seen in 1969)	...	...	...	...	...	135
Number of old cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	118
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	317

<i>Source of Referral</i>						206
P.S.M.O.	...	...	...	...	...	128
Consultants	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	30
Juvenile Court and Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Children's Officer	...	...	...	...	...	4
Self-referred	...	...	...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	...	...	15
					TOTAL	206

<i>Age Distribution of Children Referred</i>						206
Pre-school (under 5)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Primary school (5-7 inc.)	...	...	...	...	...	43
Junior school (8-11 inc.)	...	...	...	...	...	71
Senior school (11+)	...	...	...	...	...	77
Post school (15+)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Not known	...	...	...	...	...	3
					TOTAL	206

<i>Action taken over new cases referred in 1970</i>						206
To be treated by psychotherapy	...	...	...	...	...	—
Supported at clinic	...	...	...	...	...	84
Assessment only (including 26 Court Assessments, seven recommendations for residential schooling)	...	...	...	...	...	60
Failed appointments	...	...	...	...	...	19
Awaiting assessment	...	...	...	...	...	19
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	...	24
					TOTAL	206

Home visits carried out by social workers during 1970	...	...	...	...	203
Patients seen at clinic by social workers	...	...	...	...	75

School Psychological Service

Senior Educational Psychologist: MRS. B. GASKIN, B.A., B.Comm., Dip.Ed., M.Ed.

Statistics for the year ended December 1970 are as follows:—

Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Number of old cases seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	279
Number of subsequent attendances, including those for observation and counselling	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	779

Number of children recommended for teaching in remedial units	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number referred to Psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Number discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of sessions at schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	217

In addition 51 pre-school children were seen making 67 attendances.

This year we have retained our full complement of three educational psychologists. It has therefore been possible to expand the services and to provide a more comprehensive assessment/advisory/guidance service to schools and parents in the Borough.

Because of the better staffing ratio we have been able to visit schools and as a result of diagnostic tests carried out there to offer advice on how best to handle the particular learning difficulties of individual children. Although this is rather time consuming and was initiated only on an experimental basis, it has proved to be a valuable service. In the first place it is preventive in that by helping resolve the child's problems at an early stage, later more serious problems arising from frustration may be avoided. In the second place it helps the teacher identify other similar problems and cope with them accordingly. The overall effect is therefore cumulative.

Previously help was mainly confined to infant and junior schools. Clearly with limited staffing a choice of priorities had to be made and it was felt more valuable to concentrate on the younger children. This year it has been possible to offer the high schools a better service—particularly for those children who on arrival at the high schools are still non-readers.

It was not possible to see each child in Richmond Hill during the course of the year, but we managed to see those children who needed to be reviewed. This coming year it is hoped to institute a system of even more regular visiting.

The counselling service is now firmly entrenched. Attendance by parents is for the most part very good and the very marked improvement in a number of cases is encouraging.

During the year another remedial unit was established bringing the number to five.

With increasing medical knowledge more handicapped children are surviving and this means an increasing number of handicapped pre-school children come for assessment. The coming years will undoubtedly see a continuation of this trend.

The autistic unit is now firmly established and is visited regularly. It is encouraging to see how some of the children progress. One child is currently spending half a day at a normal school on a trial basis.

The liaison with the Lady Zia Wernher Centre continues to be good.

The year could be summarised as one of consolidation of existing services, with expansion of the advisory service to schools for pupils with learning difficulties. Now that all mentally handicapped children are the responsibility of the Local Education Authority there could be an increase in the demand for assessment.

Autistic Unit, Rothsay Nursery

Most of us, whatever our difficulties or intellectual potential are at least aware of ourselves as people and of our relationship to people and things in the world around us. There are, however, children for whom this is not true. These children—termed autistic—seem to have no real concept of self. They move around in a confused world of half apprehended/non comprehended objects, failing to structure visible and audible stimuli as others do. Their failure to do this makes the world a frightening place for them. Their relationships with other people are also grossly impaired resulting in the withdrawal symptoms that many of them show. Some have no speech at all and those who have speech do not use it to communicate in any normal way. Squealing, screaming and tantrums are commonplace.

To meet the needs of these children a unit was established in January 1970 and sited in Rothsay Nursery. We were fortunate in getting a very excellent teacher to pioneer this difficult task of building up the autistic unit.

Statistics and Report for Year ended 31st December, 1970

Number on roll:	11 children, all boys
Staffing—	
Teacher in charge:	Mrs. M. Birchenough
Assistant:	Mrs. M. Sinfield
Part-time teacher:	Miss D. Proctor, ex head of Richmond Hill

The unit which opened initially with five children increased its intake to eleven children during the year. One child has progressed so much that he is currently attending a normal junior school on a trial basis for mornings only.

Autistic children have very severe relationship problems. Although they have features in common, each child also has his own particular disturbance and each child needs so much personal care and attention that a high staff/pupil ratio is essential.

Emphasis has also been laid on acclimatising the children to roads and traffic. Trips have been made to Wardown Park, Luton Airport and London Zoo. A regular swimming session arranged at the Lady Zia Wernher Centre has proved a great success.

Open evenings have been arranged where the parents, by discussing their problems with the teachers and with each other have gained some new insight into their child's disturbance.

Autism is still a problem where much remains to be learned. The unit here is also feeling its way but progress so far has been very encouraging.

Speech Therapy

In January, 1970, Mrs. P. A. Hall, L.C.S.T., was appointed as part-time speech therapist, and for the remainder of the year she and Mrs. P. Hedger, L.C.S.T., continued on a part-time basis.

It was possible to increase the average number of sessions per week to 6.4 and a greater number of children were assessed and advised, and a greater number received treatment.

Number of school children attending for assessment	...	...	163
Number of school children attending for treatment	...	...	68
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,439
Number of pre-school children attending for assessment	...	...	48
Number of pre-school children attending for treatment	...	...	28
Total number of attendances	...	...	298

Chiropody

The chiropody clinic which was instituted in 1969 continued to function, and in April, 1970, Mrs. Julie Winder, S.R.Ch., was appointed to hold one session per week for the treatment of children suffering from verrucae and other foot conditions. Mr. A. Shepherdson, M.Ch.S., S.R.Ch., also held one session per week.

Number of new patients seen	...	...	...	...	131
Number of subsequent attendances	...	...	...	...	580
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	711
Number discharged	...	...	...	...	79

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Principal School Dental Officer

J. W. COOMBS, L.D.S., D.D.P.H.R.C.S. (Eng.)

Staff

The table below gives the number of dental officers and dental auxiliaries employed in the school dental service, and the strength in whole-time equivalent at the end of 1970 with the corresponding figure for 1969.

	31st December 1970	31st December 1969
Full-time Dental Officers	3.00	3.00
Part-time Dental Officers	1.00	2.00
Actual strength in terms of W.T.E. ...	3.05	3.25
Full-time Dental Auxiliaries	1.00	1.00

One of the part-time dental officers, Mrs. G. Moss, who worked two sessions per week with this authority over a number of years left the district in July. The other part-time dental officer, Mr. M. H. Robinson, who had one session per fortnight for orthodontics finished early in 1971. His leaving ends an association with the school dental service of some 25 years, originally as a full-time dental officer and subsequently on a sessional basis.

Though the figure shown for dental auxiliaries is the same for both years there was a break from July until December when the post was vacant.

The school population continues to show its annual increase and this, coupled with the fall in whole-time equivalent of dental officers, further worsens the ratio of dental officers to school population. The number of school children per dental officer is now just over 10,000 compared with about 9,200 a year ago.

Inspection

During the year dental inspections were carried out at:—

2 Infant Schools

6 Junior Schools

The total number of children inspected and reinspected at these schools was 3,600. In addition 2,072 were inspected at the clinic. Of the total inspected 3,908 (70.2%) required treatment which is an increase of about 7% compared with 1969.

Of the total number of children inspected at school 44.7% requested that any necessary treatment should be carried out at the School Clinic which represents a small increase over 1969.

During the year 401 children were reinspected either in school or at the clinic of whom 251 (62.61%) required treatment.

Treatment

Of 2,951 children offered treatment 2,507 (84%) were actually treated which was an increase on 1969.

The average number of teeth filled per patient was 2.02, and the average number of fillings per patient was 2.30.

The average number of teeth extracted per patient was 0.84 and for every tooth extracted 2.39 were filled, this situation was fractionally worse than for 1969.

The number of cases requiring emergency treatment during the year showed a decrease.

Number of cases requiring emergency treatment in:—

1969	1970
104	86

The number of children supplied with dentures for the first time was 14 in 1970 compared with 16 in 1969. Two children in the 5–9 years age group were supplied with dentures for the first time compared with one in 1969.

Dental Health

The proportion of children found to require treatment, 70.20% of those inspected in 1970 compared with 63.06% in 1969 indicates a continuing increase in the incidence of dental caries among the schoolchildren of Luton.

Research has established that dental caries is a disease caused by the interaction of bacteria and sugars in the mouth. Complete eradication of either of these factors prevents the process which causes the breakdown of dental enamel and the formation of cavities in teeth from taking place.

Such ideal conditions can be produced in controlled laboratory experiments but are highly unlikely to be found in human mouths. To control a disease it is necessary to remove the cause or build up a resistance to it by the body. Control of bacterial infection has in many diseases been brought about by immunisation. Some success has been achieved experimentally against dental caries by the use of vaccines, however the strains of bacteria capable of causing this disease are so numerous that the production of an all embracing vaccine suitable for use on humans is unlikely for a very long time.

The other factor involved in the formation of dental caries is the presence around the teeth of sugars, these are produced from most of the carbohydrates that we eat and naturally from sweets which provide the sugar immediately and in very high concentrations, under these conditions the destructive process commences in less than ten minutes. One of the times of greatest risk from the presence of such sugars is when such foodstuffs are eaten between meals. To help reduce this risk there are several less harmful substitutes which could be sold at school tuckshops rather than sweets and sweetened foods such as biscuits so frequently made available. Another time of risk is at bedtime when sweetened drinks and food are taken without subsequent tooth cleaning. In very young children the practice of giving comforters, filled with or dipped in syrups, to suck is now responsible for a condition known as "rampant caries". Constant dental health education together with co-operation from parents and the individual can do much to reduce the adverse effects of these dietary habits but unfortunately the co-operation is all too often lacking.

The last line of defence against dental caries is to try and give teeth themselves a greater resistance to the disease. At the present time this is the only method available by which some protection can be given, it is made possible by the use of fluoride which can be administered in several ways.

It can be incorporated in mouthwashes and gels to be used under supervision at group "brush-ins" in schools. It can be applied to the teeth in solution by a dentist or dental ancillary worker, which though successful is extremely time consuming or the use by the individual of a drink in which a fluoride tablet has been dissolved. However there is no doubt that the most effective and cheapest public health measure is the fluoridation of local domestic water supplies. A recent survey in Essex of 5-year-old children from fluoride and non-fluoride areas again shows its beneficial effect on teeth by the reduction in the number of carious lesions. No other public health measure has ever been more thoroughly investigated in all its aspects. With the increasing need for dental treatment and an unsatisfactory population per dentist ratio the desirability for fluoridation of domestic water supplies cannot be over-emphasised if any control of dental caries can be hoped for in the foreseeable future.

Statistics

A summary of the school dental work carried out during 1970 is as follows:—

<i>Inspections</i>	1970	1969
(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	3,496	6,717
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	2,072	1,987
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	3,908	5,487
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment ...	2,951	3,445
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic ...	401	703
Number of (c) found to require treatment	251	461
<i>Attendances and Treatment</i>		
TOTAL VISITS	6,203	6,124
Additional courses commenced	146	209
Total courses commenced	2,653	
Courses completed	1,980	
Fillings in permanent teeth	3,792	3,599
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,978	2,398
Permanent teeth filled	3,250	3,091
Deciduous teeth filled	1,807	2,167
Permanent teeth extracted	556	472
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,558	1,542
General Anaesthetics	868	933
Emergencies	81	104
Number of pupils X-rayed	174	119
Prophylaxis	129	132
Teeth otherwise conserved	179	289
Number of teeth root filled	6	5
Crowns	8	6

<i>Orthodontics</i>	1970	1969
New cases commenced during year	48	40
Cases completed during year	37	25
Cases discontinued during year	1	1
Number of removable appliances fitted ...	54	50
Number of fixed appliances fitted	2	1
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant ...	1	2

Dentures

Pupils supplied with full dentures for the first time	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures for the first time	14	16
Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time)	14	20

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Children having a disability of mind or body necessitating education by special methods.)

The Local Education Authority have a statutory duty to discover children in their area who, having attained the age of two years, require special educational treatment.

The number of children in special schools for handicapped children at 31st December during each of the past five years is shown below.

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Educationally Subnormal	Epileptic	Maladjusted	Physically Handicapped	Speech	Delicate	Total	% of Total School Population
1966	4	5	10	1	182	2	13	7	—	7	231	0.93
1967	4	5	10	—	178	2	19	6	—	8	232	0.85
1968	4	3	6	—	180	2	24	5	1	6	231	0.80
1969	3	2	6	—	175	2	24	6	2	7	227	0.75
1970	3	2	5	—	182	4	23	8	2	4	233	0.74

The ten categories of Handicapped Pupils defined in the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations are as follows:—

(a) Blind Pupils

"Pupils who have no sight or whose sight is, or is likely to become, so defective that they require education by methods not involving the use of sight."

Number of blind pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of blind pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of blind pupils in Special Schools for the Blind as at 31.12.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

(b) Partially Sighted Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of defective vision cannot follow the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to their sight or to their educational development, but can be educated by special methods involving the use of sight."

Number of partially sighted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	Nil
Number of partially sighted pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of partially sighted pupils in Special Schools for partially sighted children as at 31.12.70	2

(c) Deaf Pupils

"Pupils who have no hearing or whose hearing is so defective that they require education by methods used for deaf pupils without naturally acquired speech or language."

Number of deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for the deaf as at 31.12.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

(d) Partially Deaf

“Pupils who have some naturally acquired speech and language but whose hearing is so defective that they require for their education special arrangements or facilities though not necessarily all the educational methods used for deaf pupils.”

Number of partially deaf pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes Nil	
--	--

Number of partially deaf pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	Nil
Total number of pupils in Special Schools for Partially Deaf Children as at 31.12.70	Nil
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at St. Matthews J. M. as at 31.12.70 ... (including one child from another area)	10
Number of pupils attending Unit for Partially Hearing Children at Leagrave I. as at 31.12.70 (including four children from other areas)	10
Number of children attending Leagrave Nursery Class ...	1
Number of pupils with hearing aids attending other Luton schools	35

(e) Educationally Subnormal Pupils

"Pupils who, by reason of limited ability or other conditions, resulting in educational retardation, require some specialist form of education, wholly or partly in substitution for the education normally given in ordinary schools."

Number of Educationally Subnormal Children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	48
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Richmond Hill School during the year (including four transfers from other areas and five from the County area, 39 admitted under informal arrangements, and one under formal arrangements)	49
Number of Educationally Subnormal Children admitted to Special Residential Schools	5
Total number of children on Register at Richmond Hill Special School at 31.12.70 (including 22 children residing in County area)	184
Total number of Educationally Subnormal Children attending Special Residential Schools as at 31.12.70	20

(f) Epileptic Pupils

"Pupils who by reason of epilepsy cannot be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools without detriment to themselves or other pupils."

Number of epileptic pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
Number of epileptic pupils admitted to Special Schools during the year	2
Total number of epileptic pupils in Special Schools for epileptic children as at 31.12.70	4

(g) Maladjusted Children

“Pupils who show evidence of emotional instability or psychological disturbance and require special educational treatment in order to effect their personal, social or educational readjustment.”

Number of maladjusted pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	14
Number of maladjusted pupils admitted to Special Schools etc., for maladjusted children during the year	3
Total number of maladjusted pupils in Special Schools, Hostels, etc., as at 31.12.70	23

(h) Physically Handicapped Pupils

“Pupils not suffering solely from a defect of sight or hearing who by reason of disease or crippling defect cannot, without detriment to their health or educational development, be satisfactorily educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.”

Number of physically handicapped pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	2
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Day Special Schools	1
Number of physically handicapped pupils admitted to Residential Special Schools during the year	2
Total number of physically handicapped pupils in Residential Special Schools as at 31.12.70	7

(i) Pupils Suffering from Speech Defect

“Pupils who on account of defect or lack of speech not due to deafness, require special educational treatment.”

Number of pupils with speech defect newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	2
Number of pupils with speech defect admitted to Special Schools during the year	1
Total number of children with speech defect in Special Schools as at 31.12.70	2

(j) Delicate Pupils

“Pupils not falling under any other category who by reason of impaired physical condition need a change of environment, or cannot, without risk to their health or educational development, be educated under the normal regime of ordinary schools.”

Number of delicate pupils newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at Special Schools or in Boarding Homes	1
--	---

Number of delicate pupils admitted to Special Open Air Schools during the year	1
Total number of delicate pupils in Residential Open Air Schools as at 31.12.70	4

B.C.G. VACCINATION (Circulars 22/53, 72/49 and 7/59)

The B.C.G. vaccination of school children aged 13 against tuberculosis which was introduced in 1957, was continued in 1970, using the British freeze-dried vaccine (Glaxo). The number of children attending Local Education Authority Schools in this age group (children born between 1st September, 1956, and 31st August, 1957), totalled 2,090 and of this number, 1,741 were skin tested (Heaf test). At the subsequent readings 1,472 children showed a negative reaction and received B.C.G. vaccination. Two hundred and sixty-nine (15.6%) gave positive reactions, usually indicating past or present tuberculosis infection or previous B.C.G. vaccination, and the strong reactors (Heaf test 3 and 4) were referred to the Chest Clinic for an X-ray and investigation. The incidence of strong positive reactors (Heaf test 3 and 4) was 78 in 1970 compared with 57 in 1969 but there was no case of tuberculosis amongst them.

Number of children in age group	2,090
Number accepting invitations for skin test	2,041
Number who attended for skin test	1,741
Number of absentees	300
Number of negative reactors	1,472
Number of positive reactors	269
Number who failed to attend reading of skin test	—
Number of negative reactors who received B.C.G.	1,472
Number of positive reactors referred to Chest Clinic	78
Number of positive reactors who attended Chest Clinic	75
Number of positive reactors who failed to attend Chest Clinic	3
Number of positive reactors already known to Chest Clinic	—
Number of positive reactors recalled for further examination	10
Number of positive reactors found to have tuberculous infection	Nil

Year	No. of 13-year old children in L.E.A. Schools	No. Tuberculin Tested	No. Positive	No. Negative	% of Positives in Tested Groups
1965	1,931	1,303 (67.99%)	127	1,176	9.7
1966	1,451	1,154 (79.73%)	131	1,023	11.35
1967	1,848	1,348 (72.4%)	217	1,131	14.3
1968	2,040	1,323 (64.4%)	249	1,074	13.3
1969	2,101	1,562 (74.3%)	354	1,208	22.7
1970	2,090	1,741 (83.6%)	269	1,472	15.6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of confirmed cases of infectious disease in school children during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever	12	8	10	24	4
Whooping Cough	20	12	29	—	2
Measles	632	466	447	182	257
Poliomyelitis:					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	27	3	2	8	1
Infective Hepatitis	8	2	3	8	38
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	1	1	—	—	1
Other Infectious diseases ...	4	6	2	2	1

NURSERY SCHOOLS AND NURSERY CLASSES

During 1970 the attendance of children between the ages of 3-5 years at nursery schools and classes in Luton was as follows:—

Nursery School or Class	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Hart Hill Nursery School ...	73	32	105
Dallow Road Nursery School	36	74	110
Beechwood Nursery Class ...	34	68	102
Leagrave Nursery Class ...	16	1	17
Rothsay Nursery School ...	77	4	81
Warden Hill Nursery School	40	20	60
TOTAL	276	199	475

The Nursery Schools and Classes were visited at least twice each term by a Medical Officer who examined new entrants and those under observation.

PROVISION OF MEALS AND MILK IN SCHOOLS

The total number of self-contained kitchen/dining rooms has increased to 60 in 1970, with the opening of Wauluds Junior School, Downside Junior School, Downside Infants' School, Warden Hill Nursery School, and by the Authority taking over the Rothesay Nursery School.

These are situated as follows:—

Ashcroft High	Ferrars Infants'	St. Margaret's of Scotland
Barnfield High	Halyard High	R.C. Junior
Beech Hill High	Hart Hill Nursery	St. Margaret's of Scotland
Beechwood Infants'	Hart Hill C.P.	R.C. Infants'
Beechwood Junior	Icknield High	St. Martin de Porres R.C.
Bushmead C.P.	Icknield C.P.	Junior
Cardinal Newman R.C.	Leagrave J.M.	St. Matthews Junior
High	Leagrave Infants'	Sacred Heart R.C. Infants'
Chantry Junior	Lealands High	Sacred Heart R.C. Junior
Chantry Infants'	Maidenhall C.P.	Stockwood High
Challney High	Meads Infants'	Stopsley High
Cheyne's Infants'	Norton Road C.P.	Stopsley C.P.
Crawley Green Infants'	Putteridge Junior	Sundon Park C.P.
Dallow Nursery	Putteridge Infants'	Surrey Street C.P.
Denbigh High and J.M.	Ramridge C.P.	Tennyson Road C.P.
Denbigh High	Richmond Hill	Warden Hill Primary
(Alexandra Avenue)	Rotheram High	Warden Hill Nursery
Downside Junior	Rothesay Nursery	Wauluds Infants'
Downside Infants'	St. Joseph's R.C.	Wauluds Junior
Dunstale Road C.P.	Junior	Whipperley Infants'
Farley C.P.	St. Joseph's R.C.	William Austin C.P.
Ferrars Junior	Infants'	Wenlock C. of E. Primary
		Junior
		Sixth Form College

St. Matthews Infants' School continue to receive container meals from the Icknield High School Kitchen, and Denbigh Infants' School are served from the Denbigh High/Junior School Kitchen.

During the financial year 1969-70 meals were served as follows:—

(a) Meals for pupils, paying	...	...	...	3,127,267
(b) Meals for pupils, free	...	...	...	288,272
(c) Meals for teaching staff, paying	...	...	...	56,859
(d) Meals for teaching staff on duty, free	...	...	...	103,462
(e) Meals for kitchen and canteen staffs	...	...	...	155,735

Total meals served 1969-70 (188 school days)	<u>3,731,595</u>
--	------------------

Comparative figure 1968-69 (193 school days) 3,615,339

The annual return to the Department of Education and Science gave the following statistics for meals and milk provided in Maintained Schools during one day in September, 1969 and September, 1970. One third of a pint of milk has remained the permitted daily quantity to be provided for Primary School pupils.

	<i>September 1969</i>	<i>September 1970</i>
Number of Secondary School children in attendance	10,133	10,527
Number of Primary School children in attendance	17,362	18,164
Number of children receiving meals on payment	17,781	17,915
Number of children receiving free meals ...	1,422	1,718
Percentage of children receiving meals	69.85	68.43
Number of Primary School children receiving milk	16,135	16,918
Percentage of Primary School children receiving milk	92.93	93.14

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

Under the age of fifteen a medical certificate is required before a child starts employment or within fourteen days of taking employment, stating that the employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and that it will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

A medical certificate is required at six monthly intervals.

Number of children for whom certificates were issued	420
Number of children for whom certificates were refused	—
Total	420

The number of children licensed during 1970 was 420 and the nature of employment was as follows:—

Newspaper deliveries	292
Errand boys, shop assistants, etc.	128

One certificate was issued under the Children's and Young Persons Act 1933, in connection with employment of children in entertainment.

PART I TABLE A—MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Age groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin).		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1966 and later							
1965	339	339	—	—	13	59	56
1964	836	836	—	—	72	152	170
1963	2,343	2,343	—	—	144	331	392
1962	234	234	—	—	23	33	46
1961	85	85	—	—	13	20	26
1960	81	81	—	—	20	13	31
1959	114	114	—	1,808	29	20	37
1958	89	89	—	—	20	15	29
1957	37	37	—	—	3	9	11
1956	26	26	—	—	3	8	9
1955 and earlier	25	25	—	54	2	4	6
	26	26	—	—	2	12	12
TOTAL ...	4,235	4,235	—	1,862	344	676	825

Table B
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	1,031
Number of Re-inspections	2,808
TOTAL	3,839

Table C
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	22,996
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	903
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) ...	829
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944) ...	74

PART II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSP- CTIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin T	44	—	11	55	83
		71	—	28	99	1
5	Eyes—(a) Vision ... T	239	4	101	344	24
		407	3	60	470	3
	(b) Squint ... T	85	—	16	101	2
		11	—	4	15	—
	(c) Other ... T	9	—	6	15	28
		8	—	2	10	3
6	Ears—(a) Hearing ... T	37	—	12	49	22
		358	—	7	365	—
	(b) Otitis Media T	30	—	4	34	4
		103	—	9	112	—
	(c) Other ... T	2	—	—	2	13
		14	—	3	17	1

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPEC- TIONS
		Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
7	Nose and Throat ... T O	124 305	— 1	8 42	132 348	22 5
8	Speech T O	36 80	— —	5 10	41 90	31 —
9	Lymphatic Glands ... T O	12 82	— —	— 12	12 94	— —
10	Heart T O	11 100	— 1	2 24	14 125	1 1
11	Lungs T O	15 64	2 1	4 14	21 79	3 —
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ... T O	13 23	3 —	7 2	23 25	3 —
	(b) Other ... T O	21 185	1 —	10 39	32 224	16 2
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ... T O	7 41	— —	5 11	12 52	1 —
	(b) Feet ... T O	27 74	— 1	13 21	40 96	16 4
	(c) Other ... T O	7 29	— —	2 9	9 38	18 2
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ... T O	4 8	— —	2 2	6 10	3 —
	(b) Other ... T O	4 24	— —	— 7	4 31	26 —
15	Psychological— (a) Development T O	20 127	1 —	6 20	27 147	6 3
	(b) Stability ... T O	4 40	— —	1 10	5 50	19 2
16	Abdomen T O	3 26	— —	1 7	4 33	— —
17	Other T O	7 23	8 —	31 6	46 29	99 8

**PART III. TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(including Nursery and Special Schools)**

Table A
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	4
Errors of refraction (including squint)	2,689
TOTAL	2,693
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	856

Table B
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	3
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	397
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	9
Received other forms of treatment	5
TOTAL	414
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) in 1970	5
(b) in previous years	30

Table C
ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments	72
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—
TOTAL	72

Table D
DISEASES OF THE SKIN
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table C of Part I)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	21
Impetigo	3
Other skin diseases	115
TOTAL	139

Table E
CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	164

Table F
SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	97

Table G
OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,208
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,472
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Orthoptics	290
Chiropody	140
Immigrants treated for parasites in faeces ...	66
TOTAL (a)-(d)	3,176

PART IV. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

INSPECTIONS

	Number of pupils		
	Inspected	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
First inspection—school	3,496	} 3,908	} 2,951
First inspection—clinic	2,072		
Re-inspection—school or clinic ...	401	251	—
TOTALS	5,969	4,159	2,951

VISITS

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit in the calendar year	1,389	1,000	118	2,507
Subsequent visits	1,704	1,802	190	3,696
TOTAL VISITS	3,093	2,802	308	6,203

COURSES OF TREATMENT

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Additional courses commenced	85	51	10	146
Total courses commenced ...	1,474	1,051	128	2,653
Courses completed	—	—	—	1,980

TREATMENT

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Fillings in permanent teeth ...	1,256	2,294	242	3,792
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	1,859	119	—	1,978
Permanent teeth filled ...	1,027	1,996	227	3,250
Deciduous teeth filled ...	1,695	112	—	1,807
Permanent teeth extracted ...	101	382	73	556
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	1,277	281	—	1,558
Number of general anaesthetics	602	238	28	868
Number of emergencies ...	43	29	9	81

Number of pupils X-rayed ...	174
Prophylaxis	129
Teeth otherwise conserved	179
Teeth root filled	6
Inlays	—
Crowns	8

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	48
New cases completed during the year	37
Cases discontinued during the year	1
Number of removable appliances fitted	54
Number of fixed appliances fitted	2
Number of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	1

DENTURES

	Ages 5-9	Ages 10-15	Ages 15 and over	Total
Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:				
(a) with full denture 	—	—	—	—
(b) with other dentures 	2	10	2	14
TOTAL 	2	10	2	14
Number of dentures supplied (first or subsequent time) ...	2	10	2	14

ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ...	—
---	---

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment 	1,242·4
Sessions devoted to inspection 	14·0
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	0·0

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN
PART I
NEW ASSESSMENTS AND PLACEMENTS

	During the calendar year ended 31.12.70:	Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt. Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)
A	How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	—	—	1	—	2	1	11	31	1	2	49
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	—	—	20
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(i) of those included at A above	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	23	1	—	29
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	13
	girls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) of those assessed prior to January, 1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	5
	(iii) TOTAL Newly placed B (i) and (ii)	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	26	1	—	32
	boys	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	girls	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	15*	1	—	18

* 4 girls placed by Luton County Borough but ascertained elsewhere.

PUPILS AWAITING PLACES IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR RECEIVING EDUCATION IN
SPECIAL SCHOOLS: INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS: IN SPECIAL CLASSES AND UNITS:
UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE EDUCATION ACT 1944: AND BOARDED IN HOMES

	As at 21st January, 1971	Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		TOTAL (11)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1) Under 5 years of age	How many children from the authority's area were awaiting places in special schools other than hospital special schools?																				
	(i) Waiting before 1st January, 1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Aged 5 years and over	(i) Waiting before 1st January, 1970:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Total number of children awaiting admission to special Schools other than hospital special schools—total of (1) and (2) above	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) day places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

As at 21st January, 1971		Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		TOTAL (11)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
B	How many pupils from the Authority's area were on the registers of:	(i) Maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) regardless of what authority they are maintained																					
		(ii) Non-maintained special schools (other than hospital special schools and special classes and units not forming part of a special school) wherever situated																					
		(iii) Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.																					
		(iv) Special classes and units not forming part of a special school																					
C	How many children from the Authority's area were boarded in homes and not already included in B above.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	How many handicapped pupils (irrespective of the area to which they belong) were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E	Total number of handicapped children requiring places in special schools; receiving education in special schools; independent schools; special classes and units; under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944; and boarded in homes. Totals of A (3); B (i) to (iv); C and D (i) to (iii).	2	1	2	—	3	3	7	9	18	7	3	1	38	8	118	77	2	2	3	1	196	109

APPENDIX I

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

The Ministry of Education Circular 249, 1952, requires that all candidates applying for admission to training colleges and university departments of education, and all entrants to the teaching profession, be medically examined. An X-ray examination of the chest is also compulsory for those entering the teaching profession. During the year 158 examinations were made in accordance with the provisions of the above Circular and X-ray examinations were arranged where necessary. In addition 66 students were examined on leaving Putteridge Bury College.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF OF CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS FOR ENTRY INTO SUPERANNUATION OR SICK PAY SCHEMES

Departments concerned:—	<i>No. of medical examinations</i>	<i>No. of forms scrutinised</i>
Airport	3	45
Baths	1	7
Borough Architect's	—	55
Borough Engineer's	1	87
Borough Treasurer's	—	36
Children's	—	25
Civil Defence	—	7
Education	21	349
Fire Service	5	7
Health and Welfare	6	77
Highways	2	25
Housing	3	38
Local Taxation	—	1
Magistrates'	—	3
Market	—	2
Museum	—	2
Parks	6	25
Police	—	—
Public Cleansing	7	47
Public Library	3	37
Registrar's	—	2
Sewage	—	10
Supplies	—	10
Town Clerk's	2	39
Transport	—	—
Valuer's	—	8
Weights and Measures	—	—
Youth Employment	—	1
Heavy Goods Vehicle Drivers	66	—
Total	126	945

Examinations carried out on behalf of other Authorities 15

APPENDIX II

CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health act as Medical Referees to the Crematorium, which is situated at The Vale, Stopsley, Luton.

During the year the total number of cremations was 2,038 of which 845 were Luton residents. This latter figure represents 41·5 per cent of the total deaths registered in the County Borough in 1970.

APPENDIX III

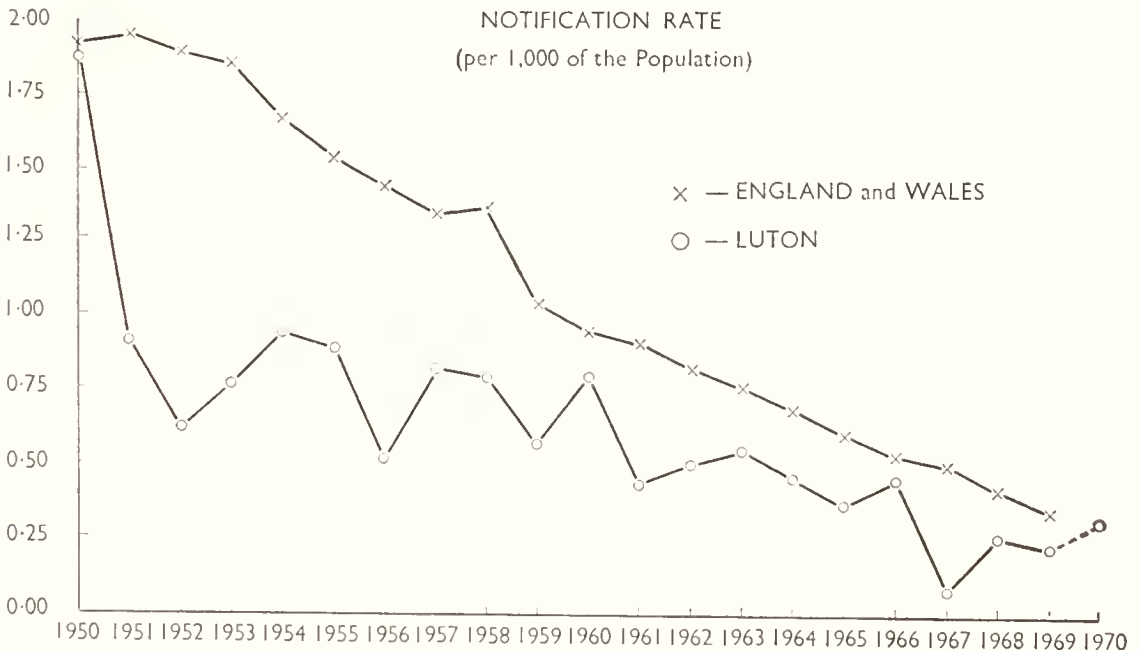
TUBERCULOSIS IN LUTON—1970*J. Brian Shaw, M.D., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.**CHEST PHYSICIAN*

Recent changes in the population of Luton, both in numbers and composition, are reflected in the present state of tuberculosis in the Borough. There has been an increase recently in the number of new cases notified annually. The tuberculosis rate which had been slowly falling over a number of years has recently shown a tendency to remain steady and may even be increasing. The percentage of tuberculin reactors among children in Local Education Authority (LEA) schools has shown a tendency to become greater in the last few years. Analysis of the numbers of new cases of tuberculosis according to ethnic groups shows an increasing contribution made by Asian born residents; the figure for this group being equal in 1970 to that for all other groups combined. Mortality figures reported by the Medical Officer of Health remain low. Modern treatment is very successful and tuberculosis is not an important cause of death, but the well tried methods for prevention and control of this disease still remain important in an industrialised urban community.

Tuberculosis Rate

In Fig. 1 the graph shows the annual rates of tuberculosis, per thousand population, over the last 21 years. The national rate for England and Wales (indicated by 'x'), fell steadily over the period. The Luton rate, equal to the national in 1950, fell rapidly at first but is now gradually approaching the

* The National rate for 1970 was not available at the time of going to Press.



national figure.* It reached an all-time record low in 1967 and since then there has been a tendency to rise. The rate per thousand is calculated on the "Registrar General's Annual Estimates of Population of England and Wales and of Local Authority Areas". Publication of the recent census figures may require some correction of these figures.

New Cases of Tuberculosis

In Fig. 2, the graph shows the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year from 1951 to 1970. '●' Indicates tuberculosis all forms. 'X' Indicates respiratory tuberculosis. 'O' Indicates non-respiratory tuberculosis. The increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified for three successive years since the low figure of 1967 is recorded. In 1970 there were approximately as many new cases of tuberculosis as there were in any year for the past 15 years. The increase is mainly in respiratory disease.

Tuberculin Reactors among 13 year old School Children at LEA Schools

The result of skin testing of school children over the previous six years is recorded elsewhere in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. There has been an increase in the percentage of reactors over the past three years. This increase is more obvious when this is compared with the average percentage of reactors over the total period of tuberculin testing of school children. The average percentage for the 14 years is 11.25 and these figures may well indicate that tuberculosis has recently become more prevalent in the population.

New Cases of Tuberculosis by Ethnic Groups

The histogram, Fig. 3, shows the numbers of new cases of tuberculosis all forms for the years 1964-1970. They are divided roughly into three ethnic groups, according to country of birth: A—residents born in the United

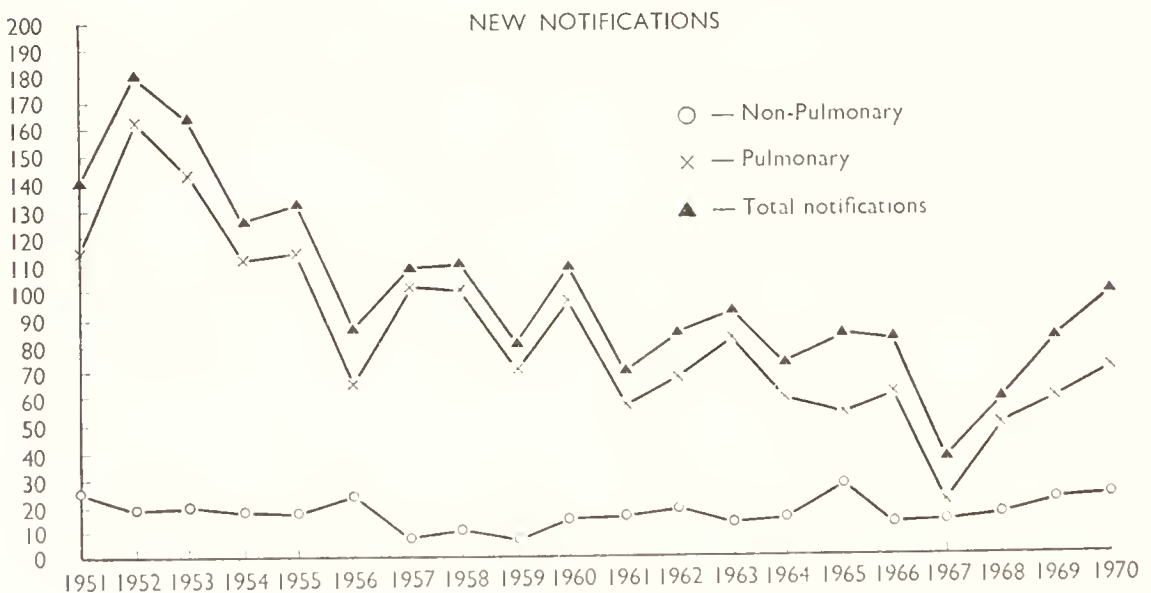


FIG. 2

NEW NOTIFICATIONS — ETHNIC GROUPS

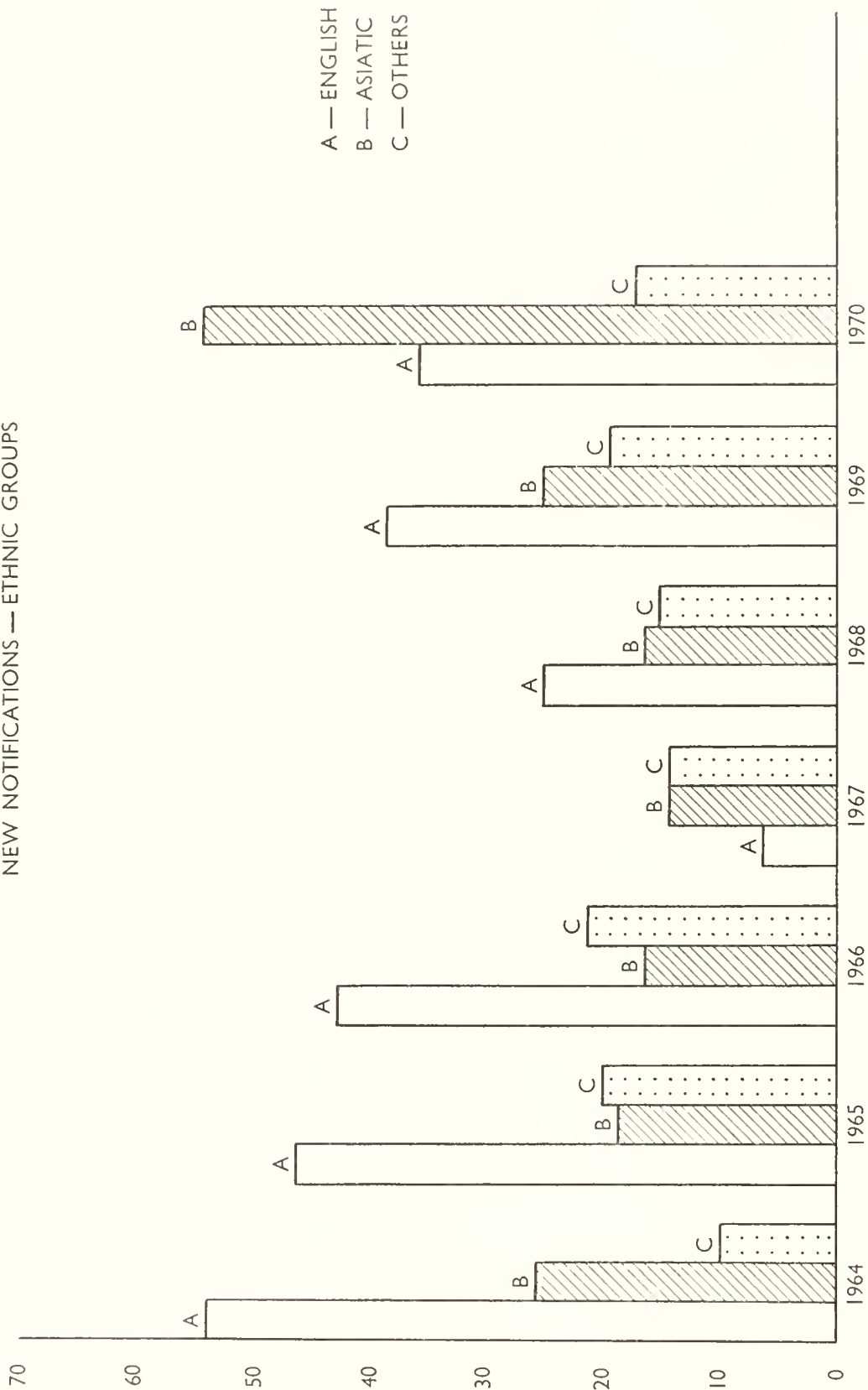


FIG. 3

Kingdom, B—residents born in Asia, and C—residents born in other places, mainly Ireland. Children are included in the country of origin of their parents. A low figure for all groups is seen in the year 1967. Thereafter, there is a rapid increase in the new cases notified amongst Asian born residents.

The figure for 1970 shows that the number of new cases of tuberculosis among this group was as great as all other groups together. It will also be noted that the contribution made by United Kingdom born residents has increased since 1967.

Control and Prevention

Any serious consideration of methods of control and prevention must take into account the evidence that the source of infection of many of the new cases of tuberculosis now originates outside this country, although the spread of infection among family groups does continue in the often crowded home conditions of newly arrived immigrants. This is a matter for action at national level.

At more local level the early recognition and treatment of new cases of tuberculosis is one of the most important parts of prevention. Correct treatment with modern drugs quickly renders patients non-infectious and stops further spread of disease. Facilities for X-rays are available daily at the Chest Clinic and some 5,000 patients per year are referred for chest X-rays by the general practitioners. Many more thousands of patients are examined annually at the Chest Clinic to exclude tuberculosis. BCG continues to be offered to 13 year old school children, who are negative reactors at LEA schools. The families of strongly positive reactors are examined as possible contacts and this sometimes leads to the discovery of hidden cases of active tuberculosis. The family, social and work contacts of every freshly diagnosed case of tuberculosis are examined. This is done in an attempt to not only find the source of infection of the patient but also to find any other person who has been infected by the patient. Contact examination can often be very rewarding among the Asian population where many cases of tuberculosis may be found in extended family groups. This is illustrated by the family tables in Figs. 4 and 5.

In Fig. 4 a young girl (the index case), was found to have tuberculosis. Contact examination of the extended family group revealed that the mother, recently arrived from Asia, had advanced pulmonary tuberculosis and was probably the source of her daughter's infection. Further examination revealed three other sons, brothers of the index case, and five grandchildren, nieces and nephews of the index case, all with respiratory tuberculosis. They received treatment. Many other members of the family were positive reactors on tuberculin testing but treatment was not justified on clinical assessment. They remained under observation for various periods. One grandchild, a negative reactor, received BCG vaccination.

In Fig. 5, a 15 year old girl (the index case) was found to have extensive open pulmonary tuberculosis. Her father was known to have had non-respiratory tuberculosis involving the bones of his hands. The girl had been examined previously as a contact of her father and found to be clear of disease. A grandmother had recently arrived from India and was found to have active

HOUSEHOLD CONTACTS

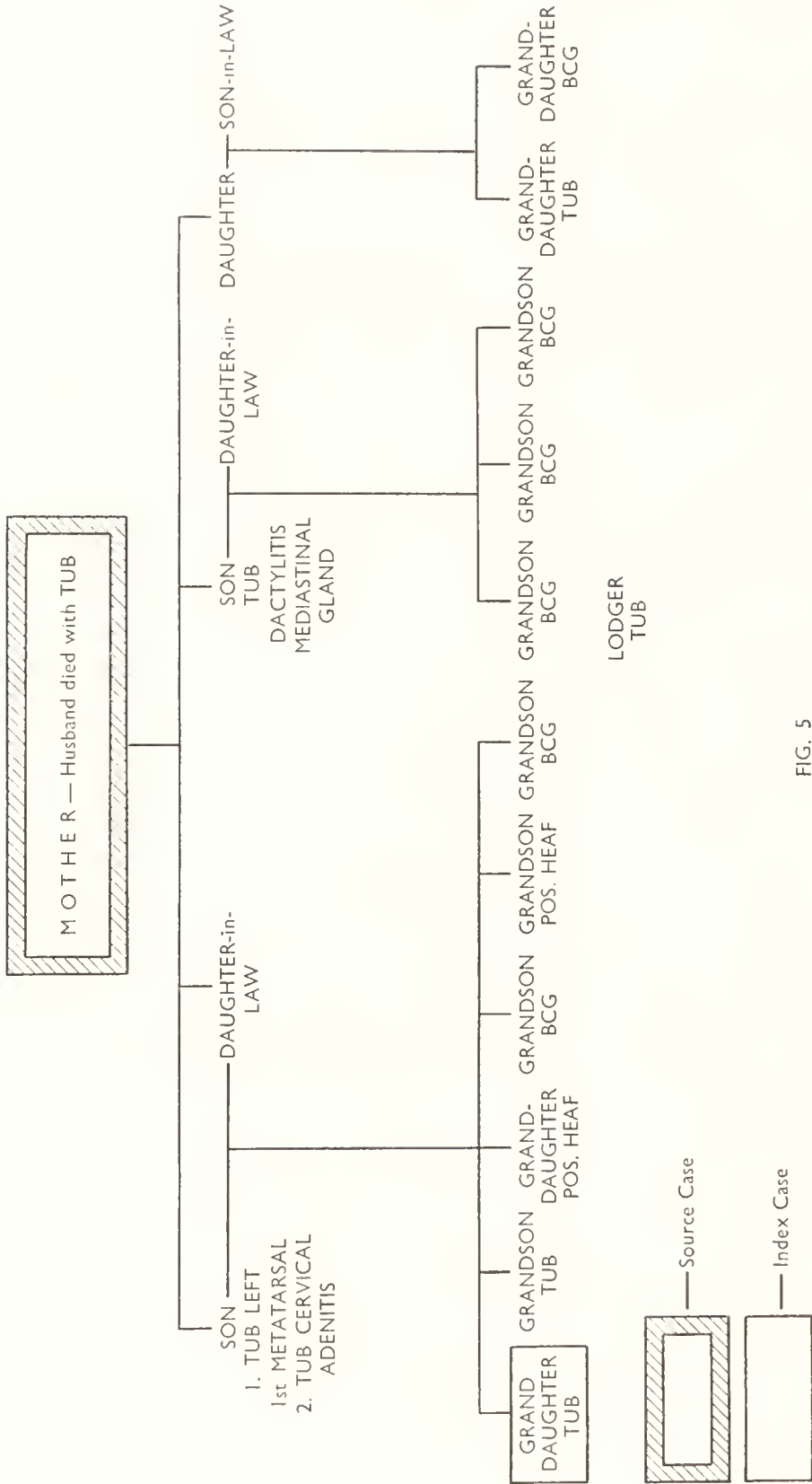


FIG. 5

tuberculosis. The grandfather had apparently died of this disease in India. The grandparents were thought to be the original source of infection and further examination of the family revealed an uncle, a brother and a cousin with active tuberculosis. A brother and a sister had positive tuberculin tests but no evidence of active tuberculosis and are under observation. Two brothers and four cousins, found to be non-reactors, received BCG.

Contact examination is undertaken by specially trained Health Visitors attached to the chest clinics and their work often requires great tact and ability in detection. These large family groups may extend over several towns and sometimes several countries. Another valuable duty of the Health Visitor is to discover defaulters under treatment and encourage them to take their drugs.

Although it is disappointing to find that there has been an increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis in the last three years, the situation is not one to justify alarm. The Chest Unit and Clinic in Luton is equipped with modern facilities. Many powerful new drugs are available and the response to treatment is usually good. Patients now become non-infectious in a matter of weeks rather than months although this depends to a considerable degree on the severity of disease and the drugs which have to be used. At the time of writing there were no known cases of infectious tuberculosis in Luton not under treatment in hospital.

